

NOT IN TOUCH WITH ALLIES, REASON OF GREEKS RESIGNING

New Cabinet Likely to In-
clude Three Prominent
Venizelos Men

DIMITRACOPOULOS

Is Now Named to Recon-
struct Government; Was
Former Minister

RIOTS IN ATHENS

French Disperse Mob Ston-
ing Soldiers Embarking
For Salonica

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, October 4.—It is believed that M. Dimitracopoulos, who was Minister of Justice in the Venizelos Cabinet, but who resigned in 1913, will form a Cabinet which will include three very prominent members of the Venizelist party. The views of M. Venizelos are not known.

An official message says: The Government has resigned because it has not been able to get in touch with the Entente representatives and the settlement of questions of national importance is consequently hampered. Members of the Reservists League, who have been provoking numerous disturbances, stoned some cars conveying officers and soldiers to the Piraeus, where they were embarking for Salonica. A French naval detachment came out with fixed bayonets and dispersed the Reservists.

London, October 5.—A British official despatch from Salonica reports: The whole of the village of Jenikoj is now in our possession. We spent yesterday consolidating our new position, which extends from Orfjak, along the Sere road, to Jenikoj, thence through both Karadzakoi villages.

During the recent fighting, in which the enemy suffered heavily, a Lowland Scottish and an Irish battalion especially distinguished themselves.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters at Salonica telegraphs that the Bulgarian troops defending Jenikoj, who were not killed or who had not fled owing to our terrific bombardment, surrendered. Jenikoj was very strongly fortified, being the most important of three adjoining villages, two of which we had already captured.

The Bulgarians made their first counter-attack three hours after the capture of Jenikoj, with three battalions of troops which had been rushed up by train. These were swept away by our curtain-fire. The Bulgarian losses in the last four days have been enormous.

Paris, October 5.—A French official despatch from Salonica reports: The battle is going in our favor along the whole front. The advance-guards of the Allies have begun to cross the Cerna, a tributary of the Vardar, in the region of Dobroveni-Brod. They are advancing, despite the frost, on the slopes of the Baba Mountains and have reached Buf and Popil.

British Attack Across Struma Is Progressing

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, October 3.—The attack of the British troops who crossed the Struma, north-west of the Tabinos Lake, progressed.

Official Bulgarian telegram.—Bulgarian headquarters, October 2.—From the Prespa Lake to Height 1944, south of Kajmakalan, there was lively artillery activity. In consequence of the violent artillery fire against the summit of Kajmakalan and Height 2388 and in order to avoid useless losses, our troops received an order to retire to their main position.

On the Struma front, hostile battalions, advancing under the protection of a tempest-like fire, succeeded in occupying the villages of Karadzakoi, Jenikoj and Seyelen. By a counter-attack, we chased the enemy from the two last named places into their former positions. The combat near Karadzakoi is still going on.

On the Aegean coast, the enemy's fleet unsuccessfully bombarded the heights north of the village of Orfano.

Wong Ta-hsieh Is Favorite For Waichiaopu Portfolio; No Other Cabinet Changes

Sun Pao-chi Is Still Another Possibility; Further Op-
position in Parliament Not Expected

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, October 6.—Owing to the rejection of Lu Cheng-hsiang, the Government will introduce Wong Ta-hsieh and Wen Chung-yao for election as Foreign Minister. Wong is regarded as holding a better chance than Wen. There will be no other change in the Cabinet. Peking is peaceful.

Don't Expect Opposition

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, October 6.—The nomination of Wong Ta-hsieh as Minister of Foreign Affairs will be submitted to the Lower House early next week. There will apparently not be much opposition against him but, should he be rejected, then the Government may propose Sun Pao-chi. Tong Shao-yi will return to Shanghai.

Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister to Peking, this afternoon called for the fourth time upon the Waichiaopu in connection with the Chengchiang incident.

Discuss Mongolia Incident

Reuter's Agency War Service

Peking, October 6.—The Chengchiang negotiations were re-opened this afternoon, when Baron Hayashi visited the Waichiaopu and discussed the matter with Dr. Chen Chin-tao, who is still acting Minister of Foreign Affairs. The latter is apparently unwilling to carry on negotiations, pending the appointment of a permanent Minister of Foreign Affairs, but arranged today's meeting in consequence of the impatience of the Japanese at the long delay.

Lu Cheng-hsiang Handled Japanese Demands Well

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, October 3.—Although the appointment of Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang as Minister of Foreign Affairs has not yet been formally gazetted, there is little doubt that he will accept the post. Serious opposition on the part of Parliament to the appointment has been foreshadowed. It is difficult to understand why there should be any opposition. Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang is a polished and accomplished diplomat, and his character—personal and political—is unblemished.

In the extremely delicate negotiations in relation to the twenty-one demands put forward by Japan last year he undoubtedly did excellent work for China, and it may safely be said that no contemporary Chinese statesman could have done better.

From every point of view it will be a pity if Parliament refuses to endorse the nomination. There is no better man in sight, and delay in

appointing a substantive Minister of Foreign Affairs involves a further postponement of the negotiations in regard to the Chengchiang affair. Until these negotiations are brought to a conclusion and some definite arrangement is made respecting the anomalous position in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, where the authority of the Chinese and Japanese officials, respectively, has not yet been clearly defined, there is a danger of other incidents occurring which might easily be of a much graver character. Were they to occur it is more than probable that more drastic demands would follow.

An interesting memorial has been sent by a Chinese merchant to the Ministry of Finance in relation to the export of Chinese cash to Japan. The memorial states that according to the returns of the Japanese firms which deal in Chinese brass cash, they made a profit of \$16,000,000 in a period of six months, i.e., from July to December of 1915, and that this amount does not include the gains of their agents and their Chinese employees in China engaged in the collection of these cash.

There is no doubt that up to the present hundreds of millions of brass cash have been exported. Up to December 31, 1915, in Tsingtao alone 9,000 tons of brass cash were exported, and if the cash exported from Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and other ports be taken together, they must have amounted to several hundred thousands of tons. There has been very high demand for brass bars in European markets. In Tientsin alone more than seventy foreign firms have been engaged in the business, and several thousand Chinese have been employed at high salaries for the collection of the same. The memorialist urges that if the interior districts become denuded of cash the price of the necessities of life would rise and the people would suffer great distress.

This memorial is, of course, inspired by the fact that a proposal has been made that the Japanese capitalists who recently lent the Chinese Government \$5,000,000 should forego the right granted them to work mines in Anhui and Hunan, and should instead be given the right to buy up an unlimited amount of cash. There seems to be almost as much opposition to the one proposal as the other, and the question is seriously engaging the attention of Parliament. It is clear that, whatever happens, the Japanese capitalists will exact adequate compensation if they forego the right to work the mines in the central provinces.

Cunarder Franconia Is Sunk by U-Boat

12 Men Missing, 302 Saved; Was
Running as Transport In
The Mediterranean

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 5.—Official.—The s.s. Franconia (18,150 tons; Cunard S. S. Co., Ltd.), which was employed on transport duty, was sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean, yesterday. She was not carrying troops at the time. Twelve of the crew are missing, 302 were saved.

Criticism Caused By Okuma's China Policy Contributed to Fall

Reuter's Service

London, October 4.—According to a Tokyo correspondent, criticism of the Government's handling of the China problem contributed to the fall of the Okuma Ministry.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 76.6 and the minimum 53.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 87.0 and 64.0.

Wrecked Zeppelin Is Rescued by Warships

Another, Badly Damaged In
Raid on England, Sighted
Over Holland

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Esbjerg, October 4.—On Monday, at midday, fishermen sighted what was evidently one of Sunday's Zeppelin raiders, half submerged, thirty-five miles off the island of Sylt. It was surrounded by German torpedo-boats and destroyers and two larger vessels alongside were seen attempting to keep the airship afloat.

Amsterdam, October 4.—A Zeppelin coming from England passed over the Frisian village of Zwaagsteinde, at 5.30 on Monday morning, badly damaged. A piece was missing from the stern, where the gondola was displaced and the Zeppelin was staggering.

Britain Bars Sunday Labor on Munitions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 5.—The Minister of Munitions has decided to prohibit work on Sundays in munition works.

Russian General Staff at Salonica



Here is the first picture to reach Shanghai of the officers commanding the Russian troops recently landed at Salonica to aid the Allies in the Balkan campaign. These officers are all members of the Russian general staff. Their names were deleted by the censor.

CHINA BEING DIRECTED BY ANCESTRAL SOULS

Is Theory Put Up to Society Of
The Quest; Consequence Of
Reverence for Past

That China's recovery following each crisis in her national history and the fact that the nation holds together without any pretense of a centralized government may not be entirely due to the phenomena that shapes the affairs of men and nations, but that an unseen force, representing the thought souls of the deceased leaders may keep the country off the rocks was a theory propounded last evening at the first of a series of weekly meetings of the Society of the Quest. The meeting of the organization, which is a theosophical society, was held in the offices of Messrs. Lafuente and Wootton in the Union Building.

Dr. Herbert Chatley introduced the subject, "The Psychic Relation of the Individual to His Ancestry and Posterity" for general discussion.

"China has come through the ages weathering many crises," said one of the members during the discussion. "Here the religion and lives and theories of the people are based on occultism and a reverence for the souls of the ancestors. Is it not natural to presume that the influence of the soul thoughts of the departed leaders is the guiding power that keeps the nation off the shoals? Our theory recognizes the influence of the ancestral soul and it seems that this thought may certainly be applied to China where the lives and religion of the people are so closely linked with occultism."

Dr. Wu Ting-fang gave an interesting talk on the reverence and worship extended by the Chinese toward their ancestors.

Exemption Is Allowed British Agriculturists

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 5.—The Board of Agriculture notifies that, in order to maintain the food supply and prevent a rise in the price of milk, no more men will be drawn off from agriculture till January 1, or from dairy industries till April 1 unless counterbalanced by men who are unfit for general service and are released from the colors for agricultural work. It urges farmers, meanwhile, to prepare to replace men who may be lost later by women or by older men.

French Naturalisation Denied to Ex-Enemies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 4.—The Chamber has adopted a Bill revoking the naturalisation of ex-enemy subjects.

German-Turk Agents Blamed for Death Of Four Hundred Chinese

Riot with Cossacks at Kashgar
Said to Be Result Of
Propaganda

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, October 6.—The Chinese Government has received a telegram from the Tuchen of Sinkiang, reporting that Russian Cossacks, who come south every year to farm, returning in the autumn, caused a riot in the region of Kashgar, resulting in the death of some four hundred Chinese. Details of the affair are meager, but there are good grounds for believing that the disturbance, the results of which are probably exaggerated, is due to the intrigues of German and Turkish agents, many of whom have been coming from Persia and Afghanistan and also through China.

They have been active in Sinkiang during the past two years, endeavoring to stir up the Muslim population, in the hope that the trouble will spread to Russian territory and also cause friction between the Russian and Chinese authorities. It is understood that the British and Russian Governments have constantly warned the Chinese Government of the danger of permitting Germans and Turks to carry on their propaganda. Some of their agents, who have been stopped at Lanchow and elsewhere, en route to Sinkiang, have been found to be in possession of proclamations signed by the Sultan of Turkey and Enver Pasha, inciting Muslims to rise against Russia and declare a Holy War.

Propagandists have also been turned out of Yarkand and Kashgar, but were brought back to China and handed over to the German Consular authorities and have, therefore, been lost sight of. They were probably released and sent back to carry out their mission. The latest report says that one of the principal intriguers is Doctor von Hentig, who was formerly attached to the German Legation in Peking and who reached Sinkiang from Persia, where he has been carrying on the propaganda.

GERMAN NAVAL DIVISION FIGHTING ON THE SOMME

Brought Up to Aid in Defence

Owing to Shortage Of
Army Reserves

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 4.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France says that the straits to which the Germans are put for reserves is suggested by the fact that prisoners have been taken belonging to a Naval Division, which was brought from the coast to assist the defence.

ROMANIANS MAKE 3,000 CAPTIVES; MANY WINS

Start New Transylvanian Off-
ensive; Conquer Position In
Dobruja District

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukharest, October 4.—Official: On the Transylvania front, we defeated the enemy in different regions and took over 3,000 prisoners. In the Dobruja, we conquered a position, taking seven guns and 3,000 prisoners and much war material.

Our forces which crossed the Danube between Rustchuk and Turtukai, having concluded their demonstration, have retired to the left bank. Very violent fighting continues on the whole Dobruja front. We have captured the enemy's fortifications in the region of Praedol, near Brasso, after three days fighting.

Praedol, turns out to be a mutilation of Parajd, which is between Brasso and Dorna Vaca. Thus, it is clear that the Romanians have started a fresh offensive in Central Transylvania.

Austro-Germans Forced Back by the Romanians

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, October 3.—In the vicinity of Bekoten (Baranykat), north of Fogaras, the advancing German and Austro-Hungarian troops met with superior Romanian forces. We had to fall back before their attack.

On the frontier, west of the Rotherthum Pass, the Romanians attempted to break through our outpost line. Small engagements ensued. In the Hatzeg Mountains, the enemy's attacks were repulsed.

In the rear of the Romanian troops who crossed the Danube, south of Bukharest, Austro-Hungarian monitors destroyed the pontoon bridge built by the enemy across the river.

Yesterday, the enemy repeated their attacks on a broad front from the general line Cobadinu-Topraisar-Tuzla. They were, however, again frustrated by the resistance of the gallant Bulgarian and Turkish troops. More than 100 prisoners were taken.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, October 2.—In the Orsova sector our troops conquered several heights from the enemy. West of Petrovany we occupied the Oboroza Mountain. Rumanian counter-attacks were repulsed.

On the Great Kuekuell, our vanguards had to retire from Szekely-Keresztur.

Official Bulgarian report.—Sofia, October 2.—Near Rahavo, between Rustchuk and Turtukai, the enemy landed several battalions.

POWERFUL SYSTEM OF GERMAN LINES TAKEN BY FRENCH

St. Pierre Vaast and Vaux
Woods Are Immediate
Objectives

OF GREAT VALUE

Provide Shelter for Kaiser's
Troops; Circling Move
Is In Progress

KEY TO PERONNE

Mont St. Quentin, Vital
Position, Is Steadily Be-
ing Surrounded

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 5.—An active bombardment continues on the Somme front, but the weather is still very unfavorable to extensive infantry operations. However, despite the continued rains, the whole of a powerful network of German trenches and defences has been carried between Morval, where the French and British lines join, and the strongly organized Saint Pierre Vaast Wood, which proves that the great, vigorous, offensive spirit of the French is growing stronger and stronger.

St. Pierre Vaast Wood and Vaux Wood seem to be the immediate objective, as these coverts and shelters are of great value to the Germans, but direct attack on St. Pierre Vaast Wood would meet with great difficulties and, therefore, it is probable that encircling the wood will be attempted by enlarging the positions on the Bouchavesnes brow and Morval plateau.

The official communique issued yesterday evening reported nothing important. There was the customary cannonade on the Somme front, which was more intense in the vicinity of Belloy and Assevillers. Our infantry made progress east of Morval.

There was a duel with trench weapons in Alsace on barren Reichackerkopf.

Bomb Colmar Aerodrome
Despite very bad weather, a French aeroplane bombarded the aerodrome at Colmar. Ninety bombs were dropped during the night on the electric searchlights and military buildings of Zebruggue.

The communique this afternoon reported: The night was calm on the entire front. During our advance east of Morval, yesterday, we took nine guns.

The communique this evening reported: North of the Somme, we continued to progress east of Morval. We repulsed a strong counter-attack on our new trench north of Fregicourt.

The enemy's artillery was very active south of the Somme. Our guns, in Woerve, shelled the military station at St. Benoit, where much movement was reported, causing a great fire.

British Republic Attack
London, October 5.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: The hostile artillery were active, especially in the neighborhood of Zöllern Redoubt and between Gueudecourt and Faucourt l'Abbaye. An attempted bombing attack by the enemy in the region of Faucourt l'Abbaye was repulsed, the enemy abandoning their weapons.

There was considerable shelling south of the Ypres-Menin Road. Elsewhere, the front was quiet. Rain continued most of the day.

General Haig reported today: There was intermittent shelling during the night of our front south of the Ancre. Our artillery caused many casualties among enemy infantry on the move north of Schwaben Redoubt.

A London Territorial battalion carried out a successful raid in the Vimy area. The enemy unsuccessfully attempted to enter our trenches east of St. Eloi.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters states that the French are steadily encircling Mont St. Quentin, the key to the Peronne defences. They are using monitors on the canals in their daily bombardment.

A scathing commentary on the quality of the German gunnery is dis-

closed in a under-lined extract from the official diary of the 180th Regiment, which says: "In view of our artillery's perfectly lamentable shooting, all our patrols have been called in."

British Secure Further Gains Around Faucourt
(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Official German telegram.—Headquarters, October 3.—Near the coast, in the vicinity of Lombardzyde, our soldiers brought in 22 French soldiers, as the result of a successful patrol enterprise.

The battle north of the Somme continued under a permanent powerful artillery activity. North of Thiépval and north-east of Courcellette, we conquered isolated pieces of trenches, where the British previously had gained a footing. Several machine-guns were captured.

The fighting was particularly fierce between Le Sars and the road Ligny to Thillois. Under the heaviest losses the British gained a small piece of ground on both sides of the farm Faucourt l'Abbaye.

Between Guedecourt and Morval, our artillery, after having defeated four French attacks launched early in the morning from Les Bouffes, held back the hostile infantry in their starting positions. Strong French attacks near and west of the road Salley to Rancourt and against the Bois Saint Pierre Vaast, partly reached our foremost defence lines, which, however, were cleaned again in hand-to-hand fighting.

ROMANIANS ENCIRCLED IN HERMANNSTADT FIGHT

Described as Masterful Operation of Falkenhayn; Proves He Holds Initiative

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: Berlin, October 3.—The battle of Hermannstadt offers a splendid example of successfully forming a ring around the enemy. The operation was masterfully conducted by General von Falkenhayn and brilliantly carried out by German and Austro-Hungarian troops. The Rumanians had to face a frontal attack, while at the same time stronger cavalry forces, advancing from the north, blocked the way on the east.

Simultaneously, the army corps under the command of Lieutenant-General Kraft von Dellmensingen pushed ahead from the valleys of Grauzen and Colgnir and routed the Rumanians who were attempting to enter the Rotherthurn Pass. All corps now attacked the enemy in the rear and the flank.

A Rumanian counter-attack followed immediately, but was made too late and failed, because the Alpine troops masterfully repulsed the enemy's counter-attacks against the captured Rotherthurn Pass and simultaneously assisted the general attack by sending detachments. The Rumanians, now attacked from three sides, were pressed into thick masses and pushed towards the Fogaras Mountains, where steep peaks and narrow trails made it impossible to cross in large detachments and to transport any materials whatever.

The Rumanian forces were consequently completely pulverized between Hermannstadt and the Fogaras Mountains and suffered the heaviest sanguinary losses. They were forced to abandon all their artillery, rolling stock and aeroplanes. The number of prisoners taken by us amounts, till now, to 8,000, but is increasing. The scattered Rumanian detachments fled into the woods.

The attacking troops of the Central Powers are now south of the Rotherthurn Pass, where they victoriously defeated all Rumanian counter-attacks. The battle of Hermannstadt proves the offensive powers of the troops of the Central Powers and further proves that they are holding the initiative in this theater of war, on which, according to British and French indications, the decision will fall.

News Brevities

Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son have received telegraphic advice to the effect that a through car will now be leaving Haparanda for Bergen every Monday.

The last concert by Bogumil Sykora, the Russian cellist, will be given tonight at the Lyceum theater. The program will be extra long and will be in two parts. Mrs. Powell will assist at the piano.

Among the passengers who left Shanghai for Hankow last night per I.C. s.s. Loongwe were:—Mr. A. J. Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Bottenheim, Mr. and Mrs. J. Elchwald, and Mrs. G. M. Jameson.

An announcement has been given out from H.B.M.'s Consulate-General to all British subjects that a copy of the General Statutory Black List is open for inspection in the general shipping office, and that anyone desiring to refer to it may do so.

The U.S.S. gunboats Quiros, Samar and Villalobos arrived in harbor yesterday.

FIGHTING BIG BATTLE FOR ZLOTA LIPA LINE

Russians Capture Several Positions From Vladimir Volynsk to Dniester

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, October 4.—An official communiqué reports: Battles continue west of Lutsk and southward of that town. The enemy stubbornly hold their positions on the Zlota Lipa.

We have captured various positions in the region of Vladimir-Volynsk to the Dniester, where stubborn battles continue. As the result of a sudden offensive in the coastal region in the Caucasus, we captured a fortified position in the region of the Karaburnu River.

Great Russian Assault Near Lutsk Repulsed

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Official German report.—Headquarters, October 3.—Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The army of General von Linsingen reports: The expected general attack west of Lutsk, against the troops of Lieutenant-General Schmidt von Knobelsdorff and the troops of General von der Marwitz and Colonel-General von Terstyanowski, commenced on October 2, after an extraordinarily heavy artillery preparation. The attacks began at 9 o'clock in the morning.

With the most reckless use of men, the Russian corps stormed twelve times, both corps of guards even seventeen times. The fourth Siberian army corps, which had been heavily defeated recently near Korynina, has evidently disappeared altogether from the fighting line. All attacks broke down, generally under unusually heavy and bloody losses.

Where hostile detachments penetrated into completely destroyed trenches, as, for instance, north of Zaturczy, they were immediately ejected by a counter-attack. Repeatedly, the Russian artillery, by firing on their own trenches, pressed the Russian troops to storm, or tried to force waves of troops, which were falling back, to again face our fire.

It has been ascertained that the enemy where they temporarily penetrated into isolated trenches, murdered the remaining wounded German soldiers. Our losses are relatively small.

The success of our counter-attack north of Graborka has been extended. The number of prisoners taken has now reached 51 officers and 2,578 men, while the number of machine-guns captured has increased to thirteen. Army group of Archduke Karl: The Russians continued their attacks on the eastern bank of the Zlota Lipa. They succeeded in advancing to the Lysonia Heights south-east of Brzezany. German, Austro-Hungarian and Turkish troops drove them back again.

North of the Dniester, a German detachment made a successful short advance.

Official Austrian report.—Vienna, October 2.—Army group of Archduke Karl: In the Carpathians, there were no engagements. South-east of Brzezany, fighting took place for the possession of some sections of trenches.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: On the road from Brody to Zloczov, the Germans and Austro-Hungarians, by counter-attacks, completely reconquered the ground lost the day before yesterday, 74 Russian officers and 2,500 men were made prisoners and eleven machine-guns brought in.

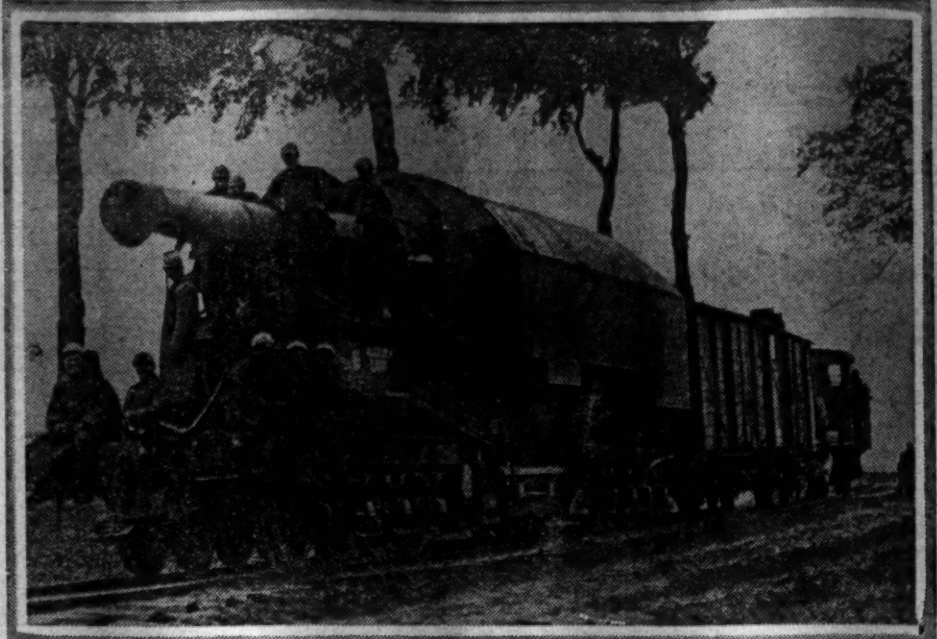
Also on the railway line Brody to Lemberg, Russian attacks ended in a complete failure of the enemy, who lost 200 prisoners. Yesterday, near Wojnia, Colonel-General von Terstyanowski's army was heavily bombed during the whole day by the enemy's artillery. Temporarily, the enemy directed their artillery fire also against their own trenches, in order to drive their infantry ahead to attack. This measure, however, had only a local effect.

Isolated advances were repulsed by our fire. This morning, an attack of strong enemy columns against our position north-east of Evinetz was repulsed by counter-attacks.

YOM KIPPUR

Today the Jews all the world over celebrate Yom Kippur, or the "Day of Atonement." The "great day" begins with sunset on Friday and ends with sunset tonight, during which time young and old alike devote their time to prayers, fasting and repentance for the sins committed during the year. The eve is called "Kol Nidrei" when the "Sanctum Sanctorum," that is to say "the Holy of Holies" in prayers is offered to the Almighty. This morning the ceremony begins at 6 o'clock with Shacharith or morning prayers until 11 a.m., followed by Ussaf or noon prayers until 3.30 p.m., then comes Mincha, evening prayers, followed by Nillah or twilight prayers, until the night prayers, Marib, which finishes the "day" by 7.30 p.m., the time when the fast is broken.

French Run Their Big Guns on Railway Tracks



Here is one of the giant French guns being rushed to the front in the Somme district, to bombard the German lines. The gun is mounted in a turret, on a railway truck, which runs on specially laid tracks. Back of the turret truck is the ammunition car, and back of that the locomotive, which moves the gun from one place to another. These powerful and mobile guns have been very effective on the western front.

Shipping Bulletins

The Russian Volunteer Fleet ships, which have suspended their call at Nagasaki owing to the cholera epidemic, are to resume their regular visits from the 8th instant. This will mean the re-opening of the Vladivostok via Nagasaki service to Shanghai.

The O. S. K. trans-Pacific service (Tacoma line), which is now working with six steamers of the 5,000 tons class, has been re-inforced with the s.s. Panama Maru, 6,059 tons, on the San Francisco line, which left Yokohama on September 26, being succeeded by the s.s. Shinkoku Maru, 2,254 tons. The s.s. Seattle Maru has also been superceded in service by the Shinkoku Maru, 4,392 tons.

Notice is given that a shoal patch, with a least depth of 11 feet at low water of extraordinary spring tides, has been found in the fairway on the Tsungming Crossing, North Channel Entrance to the Yangtze River, mid-way between the Crossing Buoy and the East Entrance Buoy. Recent examinations show that this shoal patch is moving down the Channel and its existence is expected to be temporary only. Further examinations will be duly made and in the meantime the Crossing should be navigated with caution.

In order to forestall the sale of bunker coal at neutral ports by steamers clearing a Russian port, the Russian Government has issued the following regulations concerning the loading of bunker coal by the Russian and Allied steamers:—The Russian and Allied steamers leaving a Russian port for a foreign country can load the necessary amount of coal to an extent not exceeding an approximate amount necessary for the prearranged navigation in view.

making suitable allowances for waste in case of emergency.

The Master of the above vessel shall present to the Custom House a written oath swearing therein that he will sell no bunker coal loaded in his vessel at neutral ports without the permission of the Russian Consul or at ports where no Russian Consuls are stationed without the permission of the Consuls of the Allies.

Vessels sailing under the Japanese flag shall present the above-mentioned oaths to the Japanese Consul and a written confirmation of such oath by the Japanese Consul shall be presented to the Custom House by the Master. The above regulations do not apply to a regular steamer.

SPURIOUS STAMPS

Lu Yu-wan, who is accused of extensive stamp forgeries, has been arrested by the French Police in his home where was found a large heap of forged stamps together with machines. The Post Office authorities had noticed a great decrease in the sale of stamps in the last few months. This led to an investigation and a large number of spurious stamps were found.

FRENCH GRATITUDE

Generals Gough and Butler Decorated With Legion of Honor
(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, October 4.—President Poincaré has visited the Somme, congratulated General Sir Douglas Haig on his magnificent successes and decorated General Gough and General Butler with the Legion of Honor.

BRITAIN MAY RAISE MILITARY AGE TO 45

Infantry Battalion to Be Formed From Reserves of The Household Troops

London, Sept. 5.—Reports are current that the Government intends shortly to raise the military age limit to 45 years. Some color is lent to these reports by the War Office in forming an infantry battalion from reserves of the Household Battalion. The measure will turn to good use troops who played an ornamental part in the army, and there will remain a sufficient force of Household cavalry to mount guard in Whitehall and other places and to provide royal escorts when required. With the streets full of khaki-clad soldiers, the spectacle of gorgeously uniformed cavalymen seems almost an anachronism.

The belief that the age limit under the Military Service act will be raised soon has arisen chiefly out of Sir William Robertson's recent declaration that Great Britain must not only win the war, but win the peace, coupled with Lloyd George's refusal to give a pledge not to raise the military age limit.

Another combing out process is said to be in contemplation. Winston Churchill's allegations as to the numbers of men behind the fighting line also are being looked into, and Lloyd George is said to be considering the question of employing colored people behind the fighting line, thus releasing men from the non-trench population for fighting purposes. Chinese labor has been introduced into the agricultural districts of France.

Chinese Press Reports

The Chung Hua Hsin Pao:—Chang Hsun and Nieh Shih-chung declare to the government that the Hanchow Conference was not originated by them.

ELECTORAL REFORM

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 4.—The Speaker is convening and will preside over a parliamentary conference on electoral reform. The first meeting will probably be held on the 10th.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tokyo Maru Oct. 7
Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia Oct. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakual Maru Oct. 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru Oct. 12
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia Oct. 7
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Oct. 7
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador Oct. 17
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat Oct. 7
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Oct. 16
Per P. and O. s.s. Nore Oct. 30

Mails to Arrive:—
The American mail is due to arrive here on or about October 11, per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura Maru.
The French mail of September 3 is due at Hongkong on October 10, and here on October 13. Left Saigon on October 2 per M.M. s.s. Magellan.
The French mail of September 17 is due at Hongkong on October 23, and here on October 27. Left Port Said on September 24 per M.M. s.s. Atlantique.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

SPEEDY SUSTENANCE

is given by Horlick's Malted Milk to those who are run down and exhausted—it helps Nature to restore nerve force.

Horlick's proves very valuable as an energy-supplying Food-Drink.

The demand in the East is very large and increasing. No cooking—stir in water only.—Made in a moment.

Of all Chemists and Stores in 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6, and 11/- (in England).

ELIGIBLE SITES

for
Mills and Factories; Schools and Colleges
will soon be difficult to obtain in Shanghai and the immediate vicinity and, furthermore, the cost will become very high at the end of the war, when the boom in land begins. If you have any schemes in hand, which necessitate the acquisition of land, you should consult us without delay.

WE HAVE FOR SALE

several large tracts of land, fronting on the Soochow Creek and some on the Whangpoo, suitable for Mills and Factories. We have also large and small factory sites at Pootung. For Schools and Colleges and other buildings, we have several 20 to 80 mow lots in both Settlements.

PARTIAL PAYMENT MAY BE ARRANGED

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.

39 Nanking Road

OLIVER Typewriter

ALWAYS "AT THE FRONT" IN PEACE AND IN WAR

Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1, Foochow Road.

Since War broke out

5,000 Oliver Typewriters

have been bought by H. B. M. Government for military purposes

YOUR SIGHT! YOUR SIGHT!! YOUR SIGHT!!!

DO you fully realize that your sight is one of your most important assets? By all means preserve it and the best way to do it is by getting a suitable pair of glasses. We can supply them to your satisfaction in every respect. If your sight is good then you need to protect your eyes from the burning sun, and we can give you a fine pair of sun-glasses at a very moderate price.

眼鏡配驗



Stylish! Comfortable!

THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.

The Go-ahead Optical House.
69, Nanking Road Telephone No 1242

THE CHINA PRESS

Is printed on paper bought from
"The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd."
No. 6 Kiangse Road

PLAIN LANGUAGE TO KING BY VENIZELOS

Address Adopted At The Great Demonstration in Athens August 27

CONSTANTINE TOO GERMAN

Urged To Rid Himself Of Present Advisers, And Turn To Allies

London, September 5.—A copy of the text of the remarkable address to King Constantine, which former Premier Venizelos drew up and which was approved by the great Athens demonstration on August 27, has reached London. The address in full follows:

"Sire—You are the victim of persons who to destroy the work of the revolution of which we are today celebrating the seventh anniversary and to re-establish their system of corrupt government have not hesitated to exploit the respect which the nation owes to the crown and the love it bears for you, and are ready to imperil the work of regeneration achieved by five years of labor and two glorious wars in order to strike at one of those who co-operated in that work. You are the victim of your military advisers, who, taking a narrow military view and anxious to establish a system of absolutism which would make them in effect masters of the country, have convinced you that Germany will emerge victorious from the European war.

Under German Influence

"Finally, you are the victim of your natural and human weakness. Accustomed to admire everything German, astounded by this unparalleled military preparation as by every other German organization, not only have you believed in German victory, but you have desired it. You hoped that after a German victory you would be able to concentrate in your own hands the whole power of government and sweep aside our system of liberty.

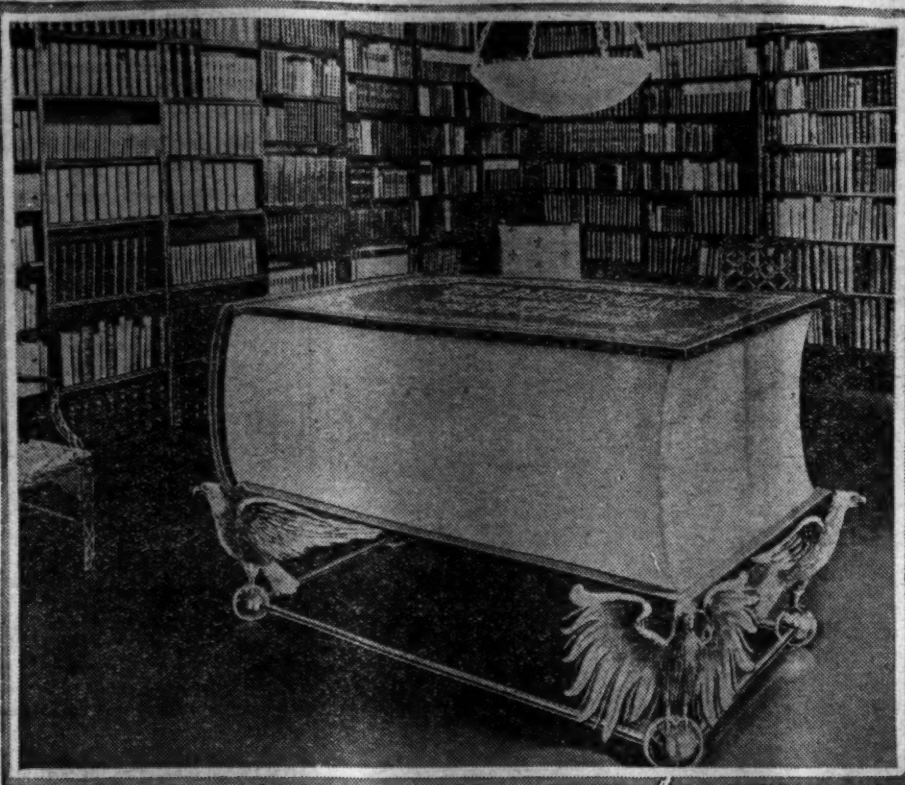
"Today we see the consequences of these blunders. Instead of expanding in Asia Minor, Thrace and Cyprus; of ending forever our quarrels of more than a thousand years with our national enemies; of creating Greece great, powerful, and rich, fulfilling our loftiest national dreams, we see the Bulgars invading Greek Macedonia, occupying Seres and towns and forts and making prisoners of detachments of the Greek army there, without our being at war declared or not declared with the invader.

"While we receive them with the irony of friendly assurance, we see them seize our munitions of war, which cost us hundreds of millions and which the General Staff criminally abandoned after our general demobilization. Although our national enemy has mobilized, this war material was left concentrated in towns near the frontier, and so became easy prey of the invading neighbor.

"In stead of Greece being respected by friends and redoubtable to foes, we see her today pitted by the one and despised, scorned, and chastised by the other. Ignorant of the vital conditions of the group powers, in which alone Greece can live as a free state, they are driving her to an assured catastrophe.

"Today's demonstration has been summoned to express the grief of the nation's soul and to manifest in perfect order the nation's anguish and anger at the misfortunes into which the country has been led and is still being led by the present policy. The demonstration seeks to enlighten you and to persuade you that in spite of perfidious efforts the nation does not approve what has been done, whatever they may say who surround you; to appeal to your love of the fatherland to find the strength

Scrap Book as Large as Grand Piano for Deutschland Clippings



DEUTSCHLAND SCRAP BOOK

A huge scrap book, as large as a grand piano, and containing clippings of newspapers and magazine articles and cartoons from American publications regarding the initial trip of the German submarine liner

Deutschland, is now in preparation by a committee of prominent German-Americans.

When completed, the book, which will be mounted in silver and is to rest on a table supported by two

German and two American eagles in silver, will be placed in the Royal Library at Berlin.

Fifty illustrators, clippers, mounters, engrossers, tabulators and binders are now working on the gigantic volume.

to break with the evil influences which, as we said, exploit the love of the people for you, and which are dragging you, and with you your royal house, and Greece and the nation, to a national catastrophe.

Elections Would Mask Civil War

"Elections are due to take place so that the people may have national representation, but these elections alone cannot give a salutary solution of the question now in issue. So long as you permit, Sire, an unworthy use to be made of your name as an enemy of a great political party, what good can come from these elections which under such conditions do no more than mask an undeclared fratricidal war? How could the Liberal Party carry out its policy should it judge it necessary to do more than observe benevolent neutrality as the Entente powers rightly ask of us, since the criminal conduct of the General Staff has literally dissolved the army and rendered Greece incapable of fighting; for you must learn that even if your Government were to pronounce for intervention by the Greek army you would no longer find an army to lead to victory.

"Proclamations of the association calling itself the Pan-Hellenic Association of Reservists, professing their readiness to shed their blood anew at a sign from you, in no way correspond to the reality. These proclamations are made because those who make them have been assured Greece will never depart from the neutrality policy adopted, and, above all, the manner in which this policy has been followed has provoked a very grave malady in the national organism.

"We do not say this malady is incurable, but to treat it the forces of the nation must be concentrated, not divided. This reunion of forces must be carried out at once, for tomorrow may be too late. Leave to others the role of party leader, to which those who exploit your throne would debase you, and boldly face the enemy. By impious and satanic action they have tried, and unhappily with success, to divide the national forces, from the union of which alone the nation's soul

expects health and the greatness of the Fatherland.

"Collaboration has become difficult today. The chief of the Liberal Party has enough abnegation not to raise any personal difficulty in the way of the work of national salvation. Assuredly, temporary Governments are not ideal, particularly in circumstances so critical for the nation, but the present Government is today a national necessity, and at its head is a wise man, who in other difficult circumstances rendered the nation valuable services.

"To this Government the Liberal Party is ready to accord its confidence. Let it be considered a political Government and do you also accord it your absolute confidence. Remove far from you, and keep far from you henceforth, all those persons who illegally, bit by bit, have usurped all the political power. Let your Government turn the political course of the State definitely toward the Entente Powers by offering them at once that benevolent neutrality which they have so long demanded and which has been so long promised them.

"Apply yourself at once with your Government, and helped by us all, to revise the national sentiment weakened by prolonged mobilization, the teaching of the barracks and the poison of the foreign propaganda, so that Greece may once again have an army, so that when the circumstances demand it—and we are sure they will demand it—it will be able to defend her vital interests, so far as they may be safeguarded side by side this time with powerful allies, traditional protectors, and benefactors of Greece.

"You will see by today's demonstration that the Liberal Party is not the enemy of the Crown nor the enemy of the Royal House, nor the enemy of yourself. It is only the respectful guardian of free institutions and will suffer no one to injure them. That is the true interest of the Crown and only those who are exploiting the Crown seek to persuade you to the contrary. They are your worst enemies."

EDISON FOR WILSON AS AGAINST HUGHES

Says President Has Given Us Peace With Honor And Has Earned Trust

SHOWS OPENNESS OF MIND

Speeches Prove Hughes' Capacity for Hindsight Is Highly Developed

New York, September 5.—Thomas A. Edison, although a life-long Republican and a supporter of Colonel Roosevelt for the Republican Presidential nomination, announced yesterday through the Democratic National Campaign Committee that he intends to vote and work for the re-election of President Wilson. Mr. Edison said:

"Not since 1860 has any campaign made such a direct call on simon-pure Americanism. The times are too serious to talk or think in terms of Republicanism or Democracy. Real Americans must drop parties and get down to big fundamental principles.

"More than any other President in my memory Wilson has been faced by a succession of tremendous problems, any one of which, decided the wrong way, would have had disastrous consequences. Wilson's decisions so far have not got us into any serious trouble, nor are they likely to.

"He has given us peace with honor. This talk about the United States being despised is nonsense. Neutrality is a mighty trying policy, but back of it are international law, the rights of humanity, and the future of civilization.

"With reference to Mexico, I think the President has acted wisely justly, and courageously. It was right that the United States should not have recognized such a murderous personality as Huerta. I do not believe that we should have intervened, nor do I believe that we should intervene now. Mexico is a troublesome neighbor just now, but war and conquest are not going to make her a better one. Both against England and against human slavery the United States worked out its salvation through revolution, and it was a pretty slow, trying process.

"It has been said that Wilson at first was against preparedness. Perhaps he was, but when convinced that intelligent public opinion was overwhelmingly in favor of it, he changed. That is the proper thing for our Presidents to do. A President defiant of public opinion would be a

dangerous man in our system of government.

"His attitude on the tariff shows an equal openness of mind. A tariff commission will take the whole problem out of politics. It is my hope that experts will be named, and that the body will be continuing and vested almost with the dignity of the Supreme Court.

"They say he has blundered. Perhaps he has. But I notice that he usually blunders forward. You can't get 100 per cent efficiency in a democracy. I don't know that we ought to want it. We would be machines, and we would have to sacrifice too much of freedom.

"As I said at the start, it has been just one big thing after another with Wilson. I have never known so many dangerous questions brought up for decision to any one President. Now he has the general strike of the skilled railway men, which, if carried out, will throw the whole country into confusion, and prove a calamity that, in certain eventualities, will have results bound to extend over a

long period of time. He is acting with his usual courage and sanity.

"In my opinion, Mr. Hughes, if President, would find it difficult to decide on the best course for the Government to take in this strike. His capacity for hindsight as we learn from his speeches, is highly developed, but as to his foresight, we are not equally well informed.

"Mr. Wilson has now had about four years of experience, and he has earned faith and trust. I do not think it a logical or sensible thing to change to an inexperienced and untried man just for the sake of change, of without much better reasons being given for the change than I have noticed.

"Roosevelt was my choice. He has had experience, and is one of the best of Americans, but the machine-controlled Republican party would not have him. Therefore I am for Woodrow Wilson."

Mr. Edison is on a camping trip with Henry Ford and John Burroughs, the naturalist, and he sent his statement from Saratoga.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

What is Castoria?

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance (Narcotics stupefy). Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper of genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"My patients invariably praise the action of your Castoria." W. W. TURNER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"During my medical practice I know of several cases where your Castoria was prescribed and used with good results." K. MORROW, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"Your Castoria is certainly the greatest remedy for children I know of. I know no other proprietary preparation which is its equal." B. S. SCHWARTZ, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

"I use your Castoria and advise its use in all families where there are children." J. W. DINDALE, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"Your Castoria is the best remedy in the world for children and the only one I use and recommend." AGNES V. SWETLAND, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I have used your Castoria as a purgative in the cases of children for years past with most happy effect, and fully endorse it as a safe remedy." H. D. BENNER, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

JAPAN'S NAVY BUDGET FOR 1916,000,000 YEN

Cabinet Considers Appropriation For Year's Outlay—Over 5,000,000 Yen Increase

Tokio, September 27.—Japan's naval budget for the fiscal year ending in March, 1918, is before the Cabinet. It calls for 196,000,000 yen, about 50,000,000 yen ordinary expenditure and about 56,000,000 yen extraordinary. Compared with the previous year, the ordinary expenditure was increased by about 4,000,000 yen, and the extraordinary by 1,500,000 yen.

The total cost of the new construction program which has been approved by the financial authorities is 280,000,000 yen, to be defrayed in the coming seven years as follows:

	Yen.
1917-18	14,000,000
1918-19	23,000,000
1919-20	41,000,000
1920-21	51,000,000
1921-22	55,000,000
1922-23	49,000,000
1923-24	24,000,000

With this appropriation are to be built three battleships, two battle cruisers, nine cruisers and several destroyers and other kinds of ships. In a word the idea is to complete the main strength of the navy with eight battleships and four battle-cruisers and an appropriate number of smaller vessels.

Expenses for further equipment of the naval aviation department, the developing of oil wells in Formosa and some other minor outlays as demanded by the Navy Department were rejected by the financial authorities.

KODAK FILMS

Get them from us, who make a speciality of this line.

Burr 2 Broadway

The Electric Drive



The Electric Drive has advantages that are possessed by no other power producer. The use of Electric Motors for driving all types of machines results in

Reliability, Safety, Flexibility and Economy.

To obtain the best results in factory operation, it is essential that nothing but the Electric Drive be used.

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. No. 2660.

IMPORTANT

★ Star Garage Co. ★

PHONE WEST 197

New Series of Chandler Closed Cars
For Hire

SEVEN-SEATER

\$5.00 Per Hour

125 BUBBLING WELL ROAD.

GOLOFINA "Perfecto" CIGARS

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM

KINGSTON

JAMAICA

\$4.50 per box of 25 Cigars.

NOW ON SALE

AT

ALL LEADING TOBACCONISTS.

British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., Distributors, Bristol and London.

JAPANESE EMBASSY DISAVOWS SAKATANI

Official's Statement To Associated Press Is Also Repudiated

CURIOUS SITUATION

Embassy Does Not Know If Negotiations Will Be Resumed

New York, September 29.—The Japanese Embassy in Washington is perturbed by an unscrupulous statement published by an influential representative of the Associated Press on the California land dispute. The Associated Press announced that the Japanese Embassy in Washington endorsed the interview which Baron Sakatani gave in New York to the effect that after the war the Japanese government will open negotiations with the United States for removal of the present limitation on Japanese immigration and will request the United States government to grant the Japanese the right of land ownership in the States.

Yesterday the Japanese Embassy in Washington issued a special denial that it never had endorsed Baron Sakatani's statement. The United States government had been expecting that Japan would take up this question again and the American authorities were taken aback by this report of the Associated Press.

The Official Statement
New York, September 29.—Regarding the report published by the Associated Press that the Japanese government would start negotiations again with the United States government over the immigration and land questions, Mr. Tanaka, Japanese Charge d'Affaires in Washington, has published an official statement, saying that the Japanese Embassy is not responsible in any way for the report put into circulation by the Associated Press. Mr. Tanaka says:

"The official of the Embassy, who saw the representative of the Associated Press, made the statement as an individual, and not with the approval of his government. Baron Sakatani too is not qualified to represent the Japanese Foreign Office. His utterance is merely the opinion of a statesman, representing the majority of the Japanese public. With regard to the immigration question, the Gentlemen's Agreement is working satisfactorily, and Japan has nothing to negotiate on the immigration question. On the California land question the negotiations are in a state of suspense. Whether after the war the Japanese government will make any fresh proposal to the United States on this question, or will revive the arguments in some other form, is quite unknown to the Japanese Embassy."

Sakatani and Lansing

New York, September 29.—Baron Sakatani was the guest at a dinner by the New York lawyers' association Wednesday. He predicted that the war in Europe would last one year more. He will visit Washington today, and be the luncheon guest of the Carnegie Peace Endowment. It is reported that Baron Sakatani will see Mr. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, on the question of limitation of Japanese immigration.

Note: The passages in Baron Sakatani's interview with the New York Times which have caused the trouble were reported as follows:

"One important question that must be settled after the war is the position of the Japanese residents in the United States. Any American laws which discriminate against other nationalities according to racial differences should be abolished, I believe. However, the question can be settled peacefully, if the Americans and the Japanese come to understand each other's truth and aims."

"The Japanese request from the Americans the same treatment as any other civilized nationals in the United States, but nothing more. Any laws that discriminate between the Japanese and other foreign nationals are laws of justice and partiality."

PACIFIC MAIL MANAGER WITH BRIDE TO JAPAN

Mr. John H. Rosseter, Recently Married, Combines Business Trip With Honeymoon

Tokio, September 30.—Combining a business trip with a honeymoon, Mr. John H. Rosseter, vice president and general manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, will come to the Orient some time this month. The Pacific Mail head, who has a wide acquaintance among shipping men of the Far East, was wedded in San Francisco September 7 to Miss Alice Gertrude May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William May, a pioneer San Francisco family.

Accompanied by his bride, he will visit all the ports in the Far East at which the Pacific Mail boats call, spending part of his time in pleasure tours. Besides attending to the business of the Pacific Mail Company, Mr. Rosseter manages all the interests of W. R. Grace and Company in San Francisco and president of the Sperry Flour Company.

INDOOR SPORTS



INDOOR SPORTS.
LISTENING TO A HICK
TELL HER WOMAN FRIEND
OF HER FAMOUS
FAMILY TREE.

By Tad

How Italians Captured The Stronghold of Goritz

Blasted Out the Eyes and Brains of the Defensive System
And Kept Austrian Reinforcements From the Front

Rome, August 11.—The full story of how the Italians captured Goritz, the Austrian fortress, situated in a pocket formed by a bend in the Isonzo River and surrounded by steep mountains stretching in a semi-circle north east and south, will not be known until the war is over.

Since the outbreak of the war between Italy and Austria fifteen months ago, enormous and continuous efforts have been made by the Italians who fought desperately and almost hopelessly to increase the ground gained beyond the Isonzo which they crossed in the opening days of the war.

Time passed on and the Italians undaunted despite their failures and their losses, continued their efforts against Goritz, which they were determined to occupy at all costs. The Austrians, who strengthened the city's defenses with elaborate trenches of metal and concrete, intricate wire entanglements and other obstacles, including mined areas, masked batteries in caves and grottoes connected by underground rails for the movement of guns from point to point where needed, fully realized that the Italian efforts seemed bound to end successfully and in an effort to avert the fall of Goritz decided to invade Lombardy from the Trentino.

The offensive of a large scale in the Trentino was undertaken last spring with this object, and for a time the strategy of the Italians, who had insisted on considering the Trentino as a secondary front, was considered a mistake. Goritz had to be abandoned as all available troops were rushed to the Trentino just in time to avert an invasion. The Austrian offensive failed. The invaders were driven back after having reached the edge of the plains of Lombardy and Venice, and the effort made by the Italians was so tremendous that it was taken for granted that Goritz was no longer menaced.

Occupation of Goritz

Yet in three days, less than a month after the Italians had blocked an Austrian invasion from the Trentino, the Italians occupied Goritz. The most important of all the fortified positions on the Isonzo front fell into our hands," Gen. Cadorna announced, "as a result of the most powerful and violent attack delivered against a stronghold in the history of the present great war." The strategy of Gen. Cadorna was not unsound after all.

In less than a fortnight most of the Italian troops concentrated in the Trentino were transferred to the Isonzo front, where all the guns that Italy could get from the Allies, and it is stated that the number was enormous, were in position. On August 4 the Italians quite unexpectedly attacked a hill to the east of Manfalcone, twelve miles from Trieste. The attack was exceptionally violent and delivered with great dash. It proved successful.

The Italians drove the Austrians from their positions at the point of the bayonet and occupied Hill 85. Then they advanced, and they were re-enforced to such an extent that the Austrians assumed that a dash for Trieste was the objective. This assumption was increased when the Italians attempted a landing on the coast west of Trieste supported by

war vessels which shelled the Austrian forts.

Naturally the Austrians rushed reinforcements toward Trieste. They counter attacked the Italians and even drove them back and announced that they had repulsed an Italian attempt against Trieste. On the following day when the Austrians were elated and the Italians were supposed to be discouraged at their failure to advance toward Trieste, all the Italian guns along the lower Isonzo opened fire simultaneously.

Picking the Targets

What astonished the Austrians was that the Italian artillery fire was not the regular preparation preluding an attack. The Italian guns seemed to be firing erratically, not against the enemy's positions, but beyond them and in front of them. The Italians fired also against Goritz, but only aimed at the law courts and a paper mill, which were immediately set on fire and destroyed. Strangely enough each Italian gun seemed to have a particular target, either an isolated farmhouse or a clump of trees or a rock.

It did not take long for the Italian gunners to destroy completely each target, and it took less for the Austrians to discover what the Italians were firing at. The Italians destroyed carefully and systematically every building used by the Austrians as their headquarters, all the commands of regiments, brigades and divisions, and every tree or rock or roof used as an observation station. In other terms the Italians were blasting out the brains and the eyes of the enemy.

When the task was accomplished, and it is really wonderful how the Italians knew and carefully located their targets, the guns directed fire against the enemy's positions, trenches and forts on hills, covered supports, caves and grottoes. This was real artillery preparation preluding an attack, and the Austrians deprived of their commanders and their telephones, knew not what to do. Meanwhile every effort was being made to summon the troops sent to defend Trieste.

While preparations were going on behind the Austrian lines an Italian flotilla of aeroplanes, caprons, each holding two bombthrowers besides the pilot, flew over the railroads connecting Goritz with Trieste and Laibach, picked out the junctions and dropped four tons of explosives over them. The Austrians tried to repair the damage which was great but an Italian airship followed the aeroplanes and dropped another two tons of explosive bombs.

Guns Finish the Work

It was impossible for the Austrian reinforcements to use the railroad and naturally all hope of their helping to defend Goritz was lost. Test they should have reached there anyhow, even later, the Italian guns after concluding the artillery preparation began to fire behind the Austrian lines and continued to drop shells with painful regularity and unerring aim over all possible roads that the Austrian reinforcements from the Manfalcone zone could cross.

Then the Italian infantry attacked, but not Goritz. They advanced

against the hills around it, especially the San Michele and the Sabotino, one on the south and the other on the north. Other detachments crossed the Isonzo and advanced in the direction of Goritz. But they did not use the bridges as the Austrians expected them to do. They just waded across, an entire brigade of infantry.

Austrian guns were shelling the level ground on the left bank of the Isonzo when the Italians had already crossed the river, and the men left to blow up the bridges had already been taken prisoners so that after the Goritz, the Austrian bridges, with the exception of one which had been partially destroyed were used by the Italian cavalry and cyclist bersagliers who were launched in pursuit of the retreating Austrians.

The Italians had no difficulty in driving out the Austrians from their entrenchments which were overwhelmed by the artillery fire and could no longer be defended. It is reported on good authority that besides their regular guns the Italians had 8,000 special bomb throwers in action against the enemy's positions, which were used to great advantage to hurl bombs at short range against the formidable lines of defence extending from Goritz down to the sea across the Carso plateau.

Survivors of the terrific bombardment surrendered to the Italians at once. In some cases small detachments offered resistance from caves and grottoes, but they were driven out by placing machine guns at the entrance of their dugouts and keeping a steady fire until they were killed or surrendered. Some were smoked out of their refuges.

No Quarter Given

A company of Austrian soldiers raised their arms as a sign of surrender, but when the Italians advanced to take them prisoners they fell flat on their faces and opened fire, with machine guns hidden behind them. When surrounded they were killed to a man with cold steel.

In less than three days the Italians were in possession of the two highest hills defending Goritz, the Mount Sabotino and San Michele, the bridgehead of Goritz, on the Isonzo, and had entered the city itself. Two girls had climbed upon the castle and hoisted the Italian flag even before all the Austrians had abandoned the city.

Although the occupation of the city was not officially announced until August 9, the Italians had solidly occupied it the night of August 6, but it was only on the following day that the army of occupation under the command of the Duke d'Aosta, the King's cousin, entered the city.

The Austrians fled on August 6 when they realized that it was impossible to attempt a defence of the city, as no reinforcements could reach it. Gen. Zeller, with his staff and military documents, went to Laibach in motor cars. Before he left he ordered the entire population to leave with the evident intention of having the city empty in order to raze it to the ground. The majority of the inhabitants had fled when the Italians attacked the city, but about 6,000 remained.

These were driven out and sent to Laibach, but they had hardly reached the outskirts of the city before they came under the Italian curtain fire. Efforts of the Austrian police-men to drive them on were useless.

The citizens, mainly women and children, refused to be slaughtered and turned back toward the city, where they found refuge in the cellars. When the Italian soldiers entered Goritz these unfortunate victims of the war came out of their

hiding places and cheered them, shouting "We are Italians. Long live Italy."

Citizens Wave Italian Flags

Then they returned to their houses and brought out Italian flags which they had carefully hidden for many years and kept for use when the city was redeemed.

After taking formal possession of the city the Italians hastened to repair the damage caused by the bombardment. They removed and buried the Austrian dead left in the streets, repaired the water and the electric light systems. Within a few hours of the occupation of the city Minister Bissolati was able to send a telegram to the Mayor of Rome informing him that a new city had been added to the Kingdom of Italy.

The Italian police arrested hundreds of suspicious persons, most of whom were spies or Austrian officers in disguise. Real citizens of Goritz pointed them out and denounced them.

WILLING TO EXCHANGE CIVILIAN PRISONERS

Germany Awaits Britain's Acquiescence in Plan That Would Abolish Internment Camps

Berlin, September 2, via London, September 5.—The thousands of civilians interned in Germany and England may be released and the difficult problem of concentration camps solved if a plan now under consideration is adopted. The idea is to exchange all civilians on parole not to serve during the war.

For some time the German and British authorities, through the intermediation of the American Ambassador at Berlin, James W. Gerard, have been working on a proposal to exchange all interned civilians above the military age of 45. It was recognized that this was only a half-way measure which would leave unsolved the larger problem of the thousands of civilians below that age whom neither Government wishes to retain and support at great expense, although neither is willing to release them as possible recruits for the other's army.

There still remains a long and difficult road to be traveled, and Great Britain's attitude thus far has not been made known, but it is felt here that the simplicity and completeness of the solution may appeal to the British as it has to the Germans.

CHINO-RUSSIAN RIOT

400 Chinese Are Reported Murdered Near Kashgar

The Government has received a telegram from Yang Cheng-sin, Sheng Chang and Tuchun of Sinkiang, reporting that the Russian Cossacks, who have been in the habit of coming south to farm every autumn and returning to their homes under escort of Chinese troops after harvest, created a serious riot last week, at a place called Ka-a-hu, about 140 li from Kashgar in Sinkiang, and murdered some 400 Chinese inhabitants on their way homeward. The Central Government will bring the incident to the notice of the Russian Ministry here with a request to have the same investigated. The Government has received a confirmatory report from the Garrison Commissioner of Chilli.—Peking Gazette.

GERMANS IN DISTRESS, SAYS BANK OFFICIAL

Deutsche-Asiatische Institution In Japan Petitions To Pay Out Deposits

Tokio, September 30.—More reports of distress among German residents and prisoners of war as a result of the closing of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank by the Japanese Government gained circulation in Yokohama yesterday. Mr. H. Kummert, sub-manager of the Yokohama branch of the bank, addressed a letter to Mayor Ando of Yokohama yesterday morning, asking that the bank be permitted to pay out at least part of its deposits to Germans who were suffering from being unable to reach any of their money.

The mayor referred the request to the prefectural authorities. One story yesterday told of the plight of a German merchant, who, despairing of doing business in Japan, had decided to leave for America. He is said to have deposited 5,000 yen in the bank for traveling expenses. He was to have sailed October 15, but with the closing of the bank's doors his hopes to a trip to the United States were shattered.

The German Club has practically had to stop operation, with its funds all tied up in the bank.

Different reports continue as to the real reason for closing the institution. The Japanese papers say that last February money due from the Chinese government to Germany was forwarded here and used for spy purposes. It is also said that the money was sent abroad after being converted into Japanese specie.

ADVERTISERS FOR WILSON

Charles H. Ingersoll Heads New National Organization

New York, September 5.—Chairman Vance McCormick of the Democratic National Committee announced yesterday the formation of a national organization of advertisers and advertising men who want to see President Wilson re-elected. It will be known as the Woodrow Wilson Advertisers' League, and representatives from twenty-seven cities in nineteen States have already signified their desire to serve on its national committee.

The league is headed by Charles H. Ingersoll of R. H. Ingersoll and Bro., New York, as President. With him on the Executive Committee are W. L. Saunders, Chairman of the United States Naval Consulting Board; E. T. Meredith, publisher of Successful Farming, Des Moines Ia.; L. D. Wallace, Jr., General Manager United States Cereal Company, Chicago; Honer J. Bulkley of Bulkley, Dement and Co., Chicago, and Lewellyn E. Pratt of New York, who will act as Secretary-Treasurer of the organization.

The national headquarters of the league will be at 220 West Forty-second Street. Besides lining up important advertising interests of the country for Wilson's re-election, the league will give its support and advice to the Democratic Campaign Committee organization.

The Campaign Committee announced yesterday that Richard Welling and Benjamin Wood of 116 East Sixty-third Street had come out for Mr. Wilson.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING Coal Coke

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai and Ramsay & Co., Hankow.

MUSTARD & Co's



DISINFECTING LUID.

Non-corrosive. Non-poisonous.

A perfect Cleanser, Disinfectant and Deodorizer.

A Strong and Reliable Preventative against Fevers, Cholera, Plague, Diphtheria and other Diseases.

Supplied in 1 and 1/2 gallon tins. Also in 40 gallon casks.

MUSTARD & CO.

Distributors

22, Museum Road, Shanghai

Telephone 5491

AUSTRALIANS DARE GERMAN SHELLFIRE

Rush Over Parapets And Into
Opponents' Trenches Before
Guns Get Range

MEET PRUSSIANS IN CRATERS

Hand-to-Hand Fighting Ensues,
During Which the Teutons
Slowly But Surely Retire

By Philip Gibbs

With the British Armies in the field, September 2.—Today many of the British troops were engaged in hand fighting again. All this country-side above the Somme has been filled with those scenes of war which I have described so often since that morning of July 1, when the British began the great attack. Looking back on today's battle pictures two of them rise before me now, as I write, most vividly. One of them was just a smoke picture. As I started down into the boiling heart of its cauldron this morning I was in the artillery observation post from which, on ordinary days, one may see such shells burst above the ruins of Thiepval and the rugged trees of its woods, and the broken row of apple trees, and a charred stick or two of the Mouquet farm and beyond, very clearly on the ridge, the conical base of the windmill above Pozieres. Today one could see nothing of this—nothing at all but the burly smoke of black rising columns through the white floating clouds and all moving and writhing. That was where the British were fighting.

Thousands of shells were bursting there, but one could see no separate shell burst. There was no signal to the human figure, who was dodging death or meeting it. The noise of the guns was as tense as hammer-strokes and each explosion met each other stroke and gave out an enormous clangor. Dante looking down into the inferno may have seen something like this and would not have heard such a noise. It was more like the spirit of war than anything I have seen.

Fighting Still Going On

The other picture was more human and less frightful, although sad and tragic and wonderful. It was the field behind the battlelines into which "the walking wounded" first came down, after their escape from those fires further up. Some of the wounded men lay about on the stubble, others came limping between the cornstocks with their arms about the necks of their stronger comrades.

It is too soon to tell the story of this day. The British were still fighting as the sun went down this evening with a red glow in the sky after a sharp burst of rain. In those wet and broken ditches, which are called trenches, northeast and beyond the Mouquet Farm, and on the right by Guillemont, the Germans were still being routed out of their shell craters and trying to rally to counter-attacks. The German guns were flinging out barrages of fire to drive the British back when they could.

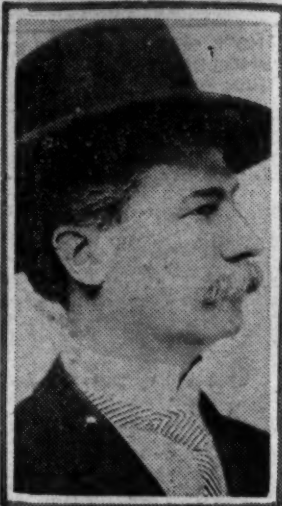
At this hour, when all is confused and uncertain except the main facts that the British have taken Guillemont and part of Ghinchy and far beyond Mouquet, with the news from the French on the right—the capture of Clercy and 1,500 prisoners—I can give only a few glimpses of the incidents of all this fighting.

On the British left the attack was made on the German lines north and south of the Ancre. General Haig's troops went over their parapets this morning almost before the first glimmer of dawn had lightened the sky. They could only see the ground immediately before them, and it was, of course, pitted with shell craters, old and new. New craters had just been made by the British hurricane bombardment, which had laid the German parapets in shapeless ruin, killing a great number of Germans in what had been their trenches. Their light signals called to their gunners at the very instant the British came into the open. The German barrage was accurate, and swept the British lines, but the men were away, and as far as I have heard, the line on the left did not suffer uncommonly in the scramble across no man's land.

A number of them forced their way into and through the German's first and second lines, bayoneting the Germans who tried to resist them, and clearing the ground of strong snipers and machine gunners who played an enfilade fire upon the successful troops across the Ancre. The German artillery was able to concentrate on this ground, but the British held onto the German second line against this overwhelming fire with a most stubborn endurance, but afterwards when a body of Prussians advanced to counter-attack, drew back to get into the line again with the men on their right south of the river.

Much more lucky and valuable was the advance made by the Australian troops upon the Mouquet farm. Their way across no man's land, which was about 200 yards, I think, was a perilous passage. There was no level ground anywhere, not a foot of it. It was all shell holes and the British troops fell in, scrambled out, and fell in again. Some of the holes were full of water and mud and the men plung-

Blease Comes Back



COLE L. BLEASE
Democratic nominee for Governor

Columbia, S. C., Aug. 31.—From unofficial returns of the Democratic primaries, it appears that Cole L. Blease will be the Democratic nominee for gubernatorial honors in this state at the coming election. Blease has the lead over Governor Manning and Robert Cooper, both candidates for the nomination.

Cole L. Blease, before his resignation from the Governorship in January last year, when impeachment proceedings against him were threatened, publicly declared that he was the "best Democratic governor South Carolina has had in twenty-five years."

He took office on January 17, 1911. During his term he set a new record in issuing pardons. In his four years in office he extended clemency to approximately 3,000 convicts. On January 11, 1915, he disbanded the entire South Carolina militia, saying he did not think it just to turn over to his successor, such a poor militia organization.

He and Secretary of War Garrison came to loggerheads when the War Department took a hand in the fight between Blease and his Adjutant-General of militia, W. W. Moore. He defied Secretary Garrison and even President Wilson. He had innumerable clashes with the South Carolina Supreme Court and vetoed countless bills passed by the state legislature.

Blease was born in Newberry, S. C., in 1870, and was graduated from law at Georgetown University. Even his worst enemies admit that he possesses legal acumen far beyond the ordinary. He and Senator Tillman, once a noted firebrand himself, were fast friends for a time, but Tillman later drifted away from Blease. Altogether Cole Blease has furnished one of the most picturesque political figures in the South.

ed up to their armpits and were bogged. There was nothing in the way of trenches to take. The Germans were holding lines of shell craters in these deep pits where they fixed their machine guns and were scattered all about in isolated groups with little stores of bombs and rifles kept dry somehow. It was extraordinarily difficult to attack such a position because there was no definite line.

The Australians found themselves sniped by machine guns from unknown quarters to the right and left and even behind them. By the time the line of the Mouquet Farm was reached the battle was broken up into a number of such encounters between small parties of Australians and small parties of Prussians.

Mouquet Farm Razed
There were bombing duels between one man and another over the shell holes. The Prussians sniped the Australians from the cover of the craters. But in spite of all this huggermugger fighting, the Australians pushed from, and the advanced parties went into the Mouquet Farm and 200 yards beyond it on the other side. The Mouquet Farm now exists as the name of farm buildings as there is nothing left but some blacked beams.

The Germans, however, had their usual dugouts here, tunneled deep and strongly protected with timbers and cement. Into one of these went a group of Australians, ready for a fight, and were surprised to find the place empty of human life. It was quiet there, out of the shell fire, and it was pleasant to be in a cool, dark room, away from the battle. The men searched about and found cigars, which they lit and smoked.

There was a scuffle of feet and several dark figures appeared in the entrance way. They were Germans, and an officer among them said, "Surrender!"

"Surrender be damned!" shouted the Australians. "Surrender yourselves!"

Bombs were flung on both sides, but other Australians came up, and it was the Germans who surrendered. Other dugouts are being searched and

more prisoners taken. How many is still uncertain. But what is quite certain is that the Australians have taken the ground beyond the Mouquet farm, to the east, and defeated Germany's best troops, the First Regiment of Prussian Guards of the Reserve. They are sturdy, fine-looking men, as I have some of them today, and they did not hide their joy at being alive and as well treated as the wounded prisoners.

One of them spoke quite freely and answered all questions put to him, though with what truth, it is difficult to judge. I think he told the truth, according to the knowledge that had been given to him and the lessons taught him by his warlords. One of the most startling statements which he made quite definitely, is that the German Emperor has issued a proclamation to his troops declaring there will be no winter campaign.

Red Cross Busy After Battle
It seems that the Prussian Guard behaved well today with regard to the wounded and stretcher bearers. After the battle the bearers were out all across no man's land to rescue the wounded, and the British allowed the same privilege to the Germans, so that parties of Germans and British came close to each other in this work of rescue, and there was no sniping.

With regard to the Guillemont fighting, I can write very little, as the battle there began only at midday. But I learn that, in co-operation with the French who were advancing from the south, and who linked up with the British near Angle Wood, the British troops fought their way forward from the Arrow Head copse, by way of a maze of little saps which had been dug all about here. They went straight through Guillemont, knocking out the machine gun posts and clearing out the dugouts, and established themselves on the sunken road from Ghinchy.

The Prussian Guard put up a big fight near Falfemont Farm, but suffered great losses. Other German regiments against us were the Seventy-third, the Seventh, and the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth.

The fighting still goes on, and the exact issue is uncertain, but at the end of this Sunday the advantage of the day lies with the British, and the Germans have been submitted to heavy blows.

In the Courts

Protect Opium Witness

Li Tsung-wo appeared before Mr. Grant Jones and Magistrate Wong in the Mixed Court yesterday and asked for a ruling concerning a summons he had received to appear in the Chinese court to give evidence concerning the Yunnan opium case tried in the Mixed Court several weeks ago. Li, who was represented by Mr. Rice, said that he feared detention by the Chinese authorities if he appeared as a witness.

The court ordered Li to appear in the Chinese Court at 2 o'clock this afternoon with a letter from the court saying that he appeared as a witness only and was not to be detained in any way.

Armed Robbers Sentenced
Sentences ranging from six months to seven years imprisonment were passed yesterday against seven armed robbers by Mr. Grant Jones, the British Assessor, and Magistrate Wong in the Mixed Court. The prisoners were found guilty of robberies in which they secured goods valued at about \$8,000.

Two of the accused were sentenced to seven years, one for five years, one for two years, one for eighteen months, one for a year and the seventh for six months.

Charge Mail Tampering
A Chinese clerk employed in the Chinese Post Office was arraigned in the Mixed Court yesterday charged with tampering with express and registered mail. The case was set down for a special hearing by Mr. C. F. Garstin, the British Assessor, and Magistrate Yuan following the failure of attorneys to agree upon a translation of the Chinese Penal Code.

The evidence introduced against the clerk was that on the night of September 29 he opened 12 express letters and two registered letters which were in transit from Peking to Foochow. He had been under suspicion for some time. When he left the main room of the Post Office and entered another room two postal officials followed him and found the opened letters on his person. He was taken before a superior officer, when it is claimed he made a full confession.

Mr. J. Em. Lemiere appeared in behalf of the prosecution and Mr. F. W. Hadley for the accused.

Murder Case Adjourned

The Japanese murder case in the Mixed Court, yesterday, was adjourned and the probability is that it will not come on again for possibly a fortnight. Arrangements are being made for at least another seven days hearing.

RUSSIAN DEPORTATIONS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Berlin, October 3.—The Deutsche Ueberseesdienst states: According to a report from Stockholm, the Moscow martial court sentenced to deportation to Siberia eleven students, because they belonged to an organization group of the Russian Socialist Party.

LEOPOLD IS CERTAIN THE LINE WILL HOLD

Hindenburg's Successor On The
Eastern Front Asserts That
It Is Impregnable

Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the German Armies in the East, Monday, September 4, (via Berlin, September 4, and London, September 5.)—How little Rumania's entrance in the war worries those in command of the German Easter armies was indicated today when Prince Leopold of Bavaria said to The Associated Press correspondent: "The Rumanians have placed themselves in a very bad position. They will get their whacks, you may be sure, and if others come in they will get their whacks, too."

These words of the Prince were in reply to a question regarding the possible or probable effect of Rumania's declaration of war.

The Prince's expression of complete confidence that Rumania would be defeated was in the nature of a climax to countless declarations of belief from other officers that Russia would never be able to effect any important break in the German lines. The correspondent was permitted to make an exhaustive inspection of miles of trenches which are more like fortresses than anything else. They surpass any other fortifications the correspondent had seen during many trips to the eastern and western fronts.

After the interview with the Prince, which he, apparently intentionally, kept as free as possible from political and military questions, his chief of staff, Colonel Hoffmann, took up the eastern situation more in detail. It was clear he voiced the precise sentiments of Prince Leopold when he humorously assured the correspondents they might consider they were dealing with "the firm of Leopold, Hoffmann and Co."

"Rumania's entrance," Colonel Hoffmann continued, "probably will mean prolongation of the war. It certainly will mean that the Entente will take courage again and pitch in on another forlorn hope of accomplishing something. But it is unthinkable that it will in any way affect the eventual outcome."

"It is probable that Russian troops were admitted to Rumania weeks ago, in violation of neutrality, but we are not worried in the slightest degree."

The Colonel declared that the Rumanian advances thus far had been unimportant and would soon come to a standstill.

Turning his attention to the Russians, the Colonel pointed out the strategic importance to them of Covel and Baranovich, each a railroad center at which roads from the east, west, north, and south meet. For possession of these points the Russians have made the most desperate efforts since last March; efforts so great, in fact, that the Germans believe it entirely possible that the Russian losses in the last six months have exceeded 1,000,000.

GERMAN WAR LOAN

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Berlin, October 3.—The Deutsche Ueberseesdienst states:

The following subscriptions to the fifth war loan have been made:

Million Marks	
Gute Hoffnungs Hütte	10
Bismarckhütte	5
Neue Sparkasse Hamburg	6
Sparkasse Neustadt am Harde	5.5
Kreis Pinneberg	5

Today's Cricket

S.C.C. v. Rest of Shanghai

This match will be played on the S.C.C. ground this afternoon. The teams will tiffin together at 12.15 p.m. The following will represent the Rest of Shanghai:—H. B. Ollerodsen, J. A. Quayle, J. J. Ellis, T. Wallace, T. W. R. Wilson, C. H. Shorro, F. Milner, H. J. Cooper, R. J. S. Brandt, J. Gutierrez and W. J. Haynes (Captain).

Umpire—Mr. W. E. Wilson. The following will represent the S.C.C.:—W. E. Anderson, G. M. Billings, D. Campbell, W. C. G. Clifford, S. J. Deeks, W. J. Hawkins, H. D. Hillard, P. T. Hollander, E. G. Tait, W. C. D. Turner and E. W. Stagg (Capt.).

Reserve:—F. H. Pentyrose. Umpire:—E. P. Graham-Barrow.

Mixed Teams
The 2nd XI. S. C. C. and B. A. T. will play Mr. Newman's team of Police and Recs. on the S. R. C. ground at 2 p.m. today.

The following will represent the S. C. C. and B. A. T.:—H. G. Boyling, C. S. Cheetham, D. Cooke, A. M. A. Hansen, G. Howell, H. Langley, G. F. E. Norris, C. E. Peacock, C. E. M. Thomson, W. H. L. Warrener and R. Grimshaw (Capt.).

Reserves:—A. H. Leslie and J. Cockin.

N. R. A. Medal Shoot

The Shanghai Rifle Association's annual competition for the above medal will be held today, at 2 p.m. sharp. Open to members of Shanghai Volunteer Corps, Shanghai Municipal Police, Shanghai Fire Brigade and the Shanghai Rifle Association. Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards, 1 sighting and 7 scoring shots at each distance. Entrance fee 20 cents. Post entries. Ammunition obtainable at the range, at \$2 for twenty-five rounds.

Competitors are notified that the competition will begin as follows:—2 to 3 p.m. 200 yards, 3 to 4 p.m. 500 yards and 4 to 5 p.m. 600 yards. Competitors not ready to fire at 2.50 will not be allowed to shoot. Only 302 British rifles are allowed.

Navy Y. M. C. A.

The Buchman club consisting of enlisted men of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet gave their first entertainment of the season in the Navy Y.M.C.A. on Friday, October 6, to a select number of guests as follows:—Mr. and Mrs. Viloudaki, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. MacGillivray, Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Swartz, Miss Alice Fitch, Mr. Geo. Fitch, Mr. J. J. Cameron, Mr. Jas. A. Blyth. The evening was reciprocating in a small way for an "At Home" tendered to the club by the above named guests and was a delightful occasion to all.

The program consisted of piano solos, songs and recitations by members of the club. Light refreshments were served and the pleasant evening was brought to a close by the taking of a flash light photo of the group. The club stands for service and all round development, spirit, mind and body as well as fostering all the activities of the Y.M.C.A.

The regular Sunday afternoon meeting for enlisted men will be held at 4 o'clock in the Navy Y.M.C.A., 16 Broadway. Mr. A. P. Keppler a very popular speaker with the navy men will deliver the address. Mr. J. J. Evans will give a violin solo. The service is made very attractive and lively, the enlisted men themselves sharing largely in its management. The service lasts but one hour. All enlisted men and the general public are invited to attend.

LAWN TENNIS

Contestants in the American tennis tournament are notified that the play will start promptly at 10.45 today.

Ladies' Singles Championship
Having defeated Mrs. G. C. Brauns, 7-5, 6-4, Mrs. R. C. Farbridge will now meet Mrs. C. D. Pearson in the semi-final.

Ladies' Doubles
In this competition, Mrs. T. G. Drakeford and Mrs. N. W. Hickling have defeated Mrs. P. Peelen and Mrs. E. B. Heaton Smith, 1-6, 6-2, 8-6.

BUYERS OF BUTTER, ATTENTION!

Do you know that we receive weekly a shipment of butter direct from the creameries of California?

It is the

"Extra Creamery Butter."

This butter is remarkable for its purity, richness, and wholesomeness; it is the kind that satisfies. We believe that you cannot buy a better grade of butter in Shanghai.

Shainin's Russian Provision Store

763 Broadway Telephone 1899

Early in October our branch will be opened at
No. 12 NANKING ROAD

For paper of any kind

"The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd."
No. 6 Kiangse Road



It turns out

The better letters

Get the Royal facts

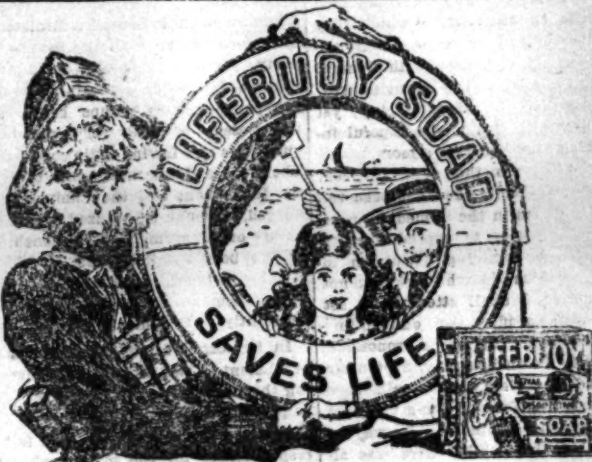
Ask for a demonstration

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA

MARKT & Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.

89-91 Rue Montauban

'Phone
322



When the Children are Happy they're Healthy.

They are both Happy and Healthy when using

LIFEBUOY SOAP.

It is a real delight to wash, bathe and shampoo with it. You have the delight of the abundant, antiseptic, Lifebuoy lather—the delight of actually feeling its beneficial action on the skin. Added to which you have the delight of knowing you are not only clean but healthy—the skin absolutely free from the germs and microbes of disease which one is bound to come into contact with daily.

Health is stored in every tablet!

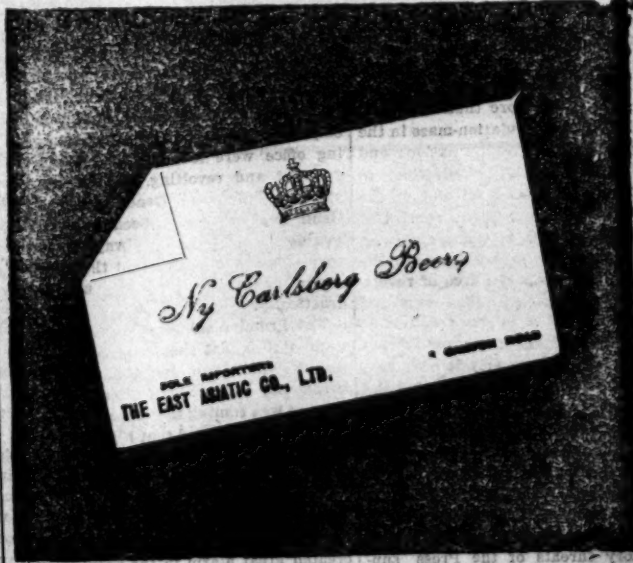
MORE THAN SOAP—YET COSTS NO MORE.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers

Agents:

LEVER BROTHERS (CHINA) LIMITED,

3 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai



CANDIES

Put up in

Useful Drinking Glasses

Ask your compradore to supply them, or get them from us direct

Sullivan's Fine Candies

No. 11 Nanking Road.

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYSTHE CHINA PRESS Incorporated,
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Fine weather. The monsoon will continue to prevail along the whole coast.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 7, 1916

General Tuan Chi-jui on The Situation

By Putnam Weale
(Peking Gazette)

It is a platitude to say that most political troubles in the world are due to differences of opinion based on temperament, environment, and antecedents; and that these cause men to take up attitudes to which they become pinned by stress of circumstances. Conversation with General Tuan Chi-jui certainly seems to show appreciation of these facts; yet coupled with this is the hopeful indication of a desire for a more peaceful and sedate method of settling conflicts of authority than has been the rule in China in the immediate past. Difficult as it is to reproduce with precision a rambling discussion in Chinese which, though frank, was not exhaustive, I shall attempt to set down in profile the outstanding features of the Premier's pronouncements to me on Saturday, September 30, and to explain their significance.

In meeting General Tuan Chi-jui I was careful to point out, by way of preamble, that whilst there was always an element of intrusion in foreigners dissecting the internal affairs of other nations, China had a very particular interest for England and the English not only because of age-old mercantile reasons but because political problems and their solution had long been a matter of peculiar interest to a country which possessed the oldest and most developed system of representative government in the world, and yet was still burdened with almost the worst internal difficulty in existence—Ireland. The Chinese, although accused of being born intransigentists—men who literally revelled in rebellion, need therefore not be too greatly alarmed by their domestic troubles, if (and this was a very important consideration) they were careful to insure that a complete breakdown of government by foul means did not transform an essentially domestic matter into an urgent international issue.

Obviously in a country of the vast extent of China, divided as it was into two absolutely distinct zones, the dry Northern Zone, and the Southern Water Zone, men of a different temper were bred, the Northern taciturn and conservative, the Southern voluble and impatient. But since each was representative of one half of the country, neither had the right to do more than represent one half of the population-mass in the supreme councils of the nation; and that consequently, according to European ideas, any attempt of the one to tyrannize over the other was unjustifiable and destined from its very nature to provoke retaliation and to light anew the fires of revolt.

Furthermore, in the eyes of European critics, a grave defect in the present system of government lay in the lack of properly-defined connection between the Cabinet and the Legislature, the absence of regular daily contact transforming Parliament into a sort of Vigilance Committee desirous under the form of impeachment of hanging Ministers for trifling derelictions of the laws; whilst, on the other hand, the retaliatory threats of the Press supposed to be representative of the other elements, was equally reprehensible, violence in politics being the child of fear rather than of anger and entirely unsuited as a governing element. Added to this the amount of work being done today was a grave reflection on the governing capacity of the Chinese. Whilst no precise figures were available regarding the actual working-hours in the Ministries, it was a fact that Parliament was not sitting in open session for more than two or three hours three times a week. In England the House of Commons regularly sat for eight or nine hours a day, doing on an average from 50 to 60 hours' work a week, against the maximum of ten hours a week in China. As Parliament in China represented the sovereignty of the Chinese people which parliament in England did not, and as it should have a more complete control than it now possessed,

it was essential that it should work longer and develop more complex machinery, otherwise no real constructive work was possible.

To these remarks, which it was necessary to make to indicate the sort of things demanding attention, General Tuan Chi-jui replied as follows:

He stated that he, personally, although constantly accused of coveting power, had no desire for office. Under the late President he had gone into absolute retirement for the period of one year, hardly stirring outside his house and refusing to be associated in any way with the schemes of those times. If he had emerged from that retirement it had only been because of the earnest solicitations of his friends who had insisted that his co-operation had become a political necessity.

He denied that the Cabinet was not a representative body; if it was representative of anything it was certainly representative of the South who had more than their share of power, a majority of the present Cabinet Ministers having been on nomination to office openly affiliated to the Kuomintang party and only a small minority Northerners. True, a number of these Southern Ministers had since broken with the Southern party, but that could hardly be laid to anybody's charge, certainly not to his, parliamentary groups being at the present moment very variable quantities and having little cohesion. There was a close connection between the Parliament and the Cabinet, he alleged, although he realized that the nature of the permanent relationship had not been definitely fixed. He himself, for instance, was always accessible to Members of Parliament who constantly visited him.

In the case of the proposed impeachment of two Ministers for signing the Japanese Loan, he had called responsible members to his house and informed them that he accepted full responsibility for the matter which was the collective act of the Cabinet, and that he would be answerable to Parliament for it. If anyone was to be impeached, he, the Premier, should be that man and no-one else, and his arguments had carried weight. In his view the present time was no time to break down the Cabinet or effect a single change and his policy was to secure that the present office-holders should remain at their posts. Differences of opinion there would always be. Only that morning at the Cabinet Meeting (Sept. 30) he had drawn the attention of a leading Minister, previously in the National Assembly, to the change of his own views, and the inevitably different angle from which he as an executive officer looked at things. He—Tuan Chi-jui—was a soldier and not prepared to pronounce an opinion on what changes should at once be made in general working arrangements, but he was prepared to fall in with everything reasonable and to assist, and not to block, reform.

At this point I took up the question of the Hsueh Conference and the extremely bad impression that extraordinary gathering had made on foreign opinion. I said that foreigners could not be accused of taking up the cudgels on behalf of Tong Shao-yi, as in a political sense he was not popular in Peking, but the methods of calumny and intimidation employed to prevent him from assuming office were looked upon as disgraceful and revolting. I pointed out that the role General Chang Hsun had for years been playing astride the Pukow railway was a very singular one, and that the time had come to deal with the matter drastically.

The Premier answered as follows:

He stated that the widespread accounts which had appeared in the vernacular newspapers that Tong Shao-yi was coming to Peking to seize the premiership, and that his first act would be to make a clean sweep of all the Tschun and provincial Governors and to appoint advisers from a neighboring country to oversee the entire work of administration had created great alarm in the provinces which was understandable. Whilst he himself was not prepared either to deny or affirm the accuracy of these stories, which he had read as others had read them in the papers, he admitted that the Hsueh Conference was an illegal gathering which should never have taken place. But it was contrived so rapidly and so quietly that it was too late to stop it: as soon as the Government had received the Circular Communication from the representatives gathered there drastic steps had certainly been taken. In addition to the Presidential Mandate on the subject, he himself had telegraphed very severely in his capacity as Premier; and, in addition, as Minister of War he had caused circular instructions to be sent to all provincial commanders ordering them under threat of pains and penalties to desist from interfering in any way in future with the government of the country. He believed

that there would be no repetition of the incident.

It was on this note that our talk ended, after some points of minor interest had been touched upon. Whilst it may be argued that there is a certain baldness about this discussion, and that there is nothing in it which brings to light anything very new, this is mainly because the Chinese Question is itself a bald thing—bare, unadorned and destitute of literary grace, only becoming dramatic and vital when it is concerned with persons, and not with principles. General Tuan Chi-jui, who received me with courtesy and faced every question squarely, would no doubt have been willing to have probed still further into the actualities of the day. But there are limits beyond which political inquiries made for purposes of publication are not justified in going if the deceptions are to be preserved.

Certain material facts, however, should now stand out quite clearly. In an article published on September 28 I stated that, "pushed back slowly from the advanced lines which were occupied in one great rush at the time of the dramatic death of Yuan Shih-k'ai, the parties of reform stand in a confused mass much where they were in 1913, and because they lack the essential momentum to resume their progress they are exposed to bitter reactionary reprisals." And proceeding with my argument I concluded by asking of General Tuan Chi-jui what were his aims and objects in tolerating a subversive campaign and whether or not provincial Generals such as General Chang Hsun were under effective control.

The Premier has now given his answer by condemning that campaign and ranging himself on the side of law and order. It will be henceforth expected of him that he will devote his attention to the solution of the military problem of the country and turn the searchlights on to that vague region in which shadowy figures move to and fro whispering messages of ill-omen. In a city of intrigues the crying necessity of the hour is for more frankness, for a recognition of the fact that not only has the Republic come to stay but that any attempt to use or threaten violence against it is a crime. The President has not only the Constitutional right to demand absolute support from the Cabinet in securing good government, but being the most popular and trusted man in the country, possesses the means to enforce such good government. Any further attempts to point pistols in his direction will have to be openly punished by the Premier himself or the gravest suspicions will be engendered.

The Quest That Did Not Fail
(New York Sun)

THE four months of fighting with Antarctic blizzards and famine on Elephant Island will make one of the most moving stories of adventure ever written if Frank Wild can put it into simple English. Sir Ernest Shackleton knew his man. Wild is a born explorer, a fellow of heroic mould to whom nothing is impossible. After three failures to reach Elephant Island, Shackleton's faith in Wild's leadership was unshaken. What mortal man could do, that sturdy lieutenant of his would do.

The rations left the marooned crew of the Endurance might last them two months if eked out by blubber and the meat of any beast or bird killed. Sir Ernest was hopeful: hopeful about the weather, hopeful about the desperate chance of "living off the country"—and what a country!

We have Wild's brief statement of the ordeal the crew of the Endurance passed through while waiting for the relief that might never come. The elements seemed to conspire to destroy that poor remnant of men hanging on to the fringe of a frozen continent. Tremendous gales, sometimes, seas that swept the ice cliffs, avalanches from the glaciers, and the dwindling food supply divided into portions so small that life began to ebb! Pack ice as far as bleared eyes could see, but now and then the blanket fog mercifully hid it. A little blubber to eat and the flesh of an occasional penguin, but no seal meat—the ice "foot" kept the seals away. The seas too heavy for fishing when the ice pack broke, shift had to be made with seaweed and limpets—a welcome change of diet!

At last, in the end of August the ice pack went out, and the fog lifting, behold the Yelcho, with the flags of Chile and England flying, steering through the bergs! Shackleton had come when hope was almost dead. What spectators he found, but what a meeting there was when the man who had ingloriously failed to reach the south pole grasped the hand of the stout hearted Wild, successful after many ventures in the greater quest, the only one that really counted.

The Changeful and Adaptable,
Not The Immovable Orient

Japanese Philosophy in Its Relation to Progress Explained by the American Who Knows Nippon Best

By William Elliot Griffis
(New York Sun)

The notion of the alleged mental immovability of the Orient is one that is stereotyped in the mind of the average Occidental. It is so ingrained as to partake of the very nature of the thing decided. In all fairness one may ask, Which is the more hardened in his conceit, American or Chinese?

Of the thousands of books, articles and editorials that treat of the Far Easterners, how rare is a reference to their real culture. Even in the special monograph on Japan, by the late Lafcadio Hearn, for example, and a very recent book on China, each professing to be an "interpretation," nothing is said in either as to their schools of philosophy, nor, indeed, even in Chamberlain's "Things Japanese." Our encyclopedias and most works of reference fall us here being as arid deserts in this regard.

"The Oriental" as usually set forth to us is so purely a creation of fancy that when he equals or excels us we are surprised. The stage and the novel—which Marion Crawford defines to be "a pocket theater"—keep alive a chimeric whose existence is as unprovable as that of the sea serpent.

To crown all, fostering his self-delusion and case hardening his race conceit, the alien ascribes whatever change or reform he sees in Asia to the external agencies of commerce, inventions or coercion through military or naval force. Without analysis of seed, soil or atmosphere he passes judgment on the flower.

Yet to the scholar the mind of the Orient is neither a corpse nor a paralytic. The East has ever "let the legions thunder past" while she "bowed in thought" again. Philosophy reveals the springs of motive and explains action. Why did China remain not only unmoved but contemptuous during three centuries of foreign impact, while Japan welcomed Commodore Perry, celebrates the date and place of his coming, lays wreaths of honor on the grave of Townsend Harris and decorates great missionaries? On their soil Japanese have reared a score of memorials of gratitude to alien teachers. What heart thoughts prompted the Japanese a half century ago or drove recent China to revolution?

So far from mental immovability, China and Japan have ever had a healthy circulatory system of thinking. Under the surface deep rivers of thought have been moving like those in the ocean currents, imperceptible on the surface, while yet creating climates and shaping the earth and human history. To the student there are revealed constant change and construction movement.

Their literature of philosophy is voluminous.

Of old, China's twofold task was to consolidate one-third of the human race in a wonderful social and economic system and to fuse fifty types of men into one. This she achieved more by the pen and letters than the sword, by culture instead of bloodshed. Japan, by genuine statesmanship, enjoyed many centuries of profound peace; three of them when Europe was a cockpit. Yet within the memory of the living both empires have been "transformed in the renewing of their minds." How and why? They have attempted as never in the world's history before a colossal task, hitherto deemed impossible. This is nothing less than to fuse and harmonize the two civilizations of the Orient and the Occident. In this, as the real facts demonstrate, the initiative and impulse came from within. The self-reformation of the hermit nations is the phenomenon of our century.

In the ancient China, then, comprising in area and population only a tiny fraction of the modern empire, Confucius set in good literary form and thus fixed for ages the teaching of the patriarchs. During the two thousand years following the Chinese system, political, sociological, economic, expanded and consolidated. The bond holding in peace and union 325,000,000 souls has ever been predominantly social and mental. Not by the clamps of outward force but by ethical assimilation and social codes was this stupendous problem solved. For such a task, embracing continent and islands, Confucianism, which furnished ethics, ritual and mental nurture, was pre-eminently fitted. Mencius later not only popularized the system but made it a political organon giving it thus a democratic turn.

Indeed, so long as China's indestructible literature lasts no despot or dynasty, from the would-be destroyer of the classics to the last of the Manchus, or such a republican as Yuan Shih-k'ai can ever abolish China's freedom. Locally at least the Chinese democracy is quite equal to anything Switzerland or New England can show, however slow, weak or belated in its power of national centralization. China, besides outliving all other empires and nations, has passed through almost every form of government, including socialism and populism. Her philosophy has also survived the clash of the rival systems of Lao-Tsze, Buddha and Mahomet and is still virile.

By the twelfth century, after mental activity quite equalling that of Europe, the Hindu and Mongol ideals were virtually blended and the

(Continued on Page 7)

Father By McManus



Mining Equipment

MINE CARS
ROCK DRILLS
EXPLOSIVES
HAMMER DRILLS
ROCK CRUSHERS
HOISTING ENGINES
AIR COMPRESSORS
COAL MINING MACHINERY
LABORATORY EQUIPMENT
DIAMOND CORE DRILLS FOR PROSPECTING

We shall be pleased to furnish estimates covering your requirements for any class of equipment necessary for the economical operation of coal or metal mines, according to the best methods of modern mining practice.

We have experienced engineers in charge of this department who will always be pleased to call on you and furnish any information you may require.

Address inquiries to

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

MINING MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

4-5, Yuen Ming Yuen Road

CABLE ADDRESS

"DANICA"

TELEPHONE 778

Private exchange

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Hercules Powder Co.

Powder & Mining Machinery Co.

Sullivan Machinery Co.

Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co.

And Others

Barometers, Barographs, Aneroid Barometers, Thermometers, Thermographs, Maximum and Minimum Thermometers, Chemical Thermometers, Clinical Thermometers, Sick Room Thermometers, Window Thermometers, Hygrometers, etc.

HIRSBRUNNER & Co.

"The Swiss House"

Telephone 218

1 Nanking Road.

Washable

"Synoleo" Color Wash

An Oil Paint thinned with Water applied like Distemper and drying as hard as Cement.

Gives Flat Enamel Results at Distemper Cost.

Specified by all the leading Architects.

Further Particulars and

Book of Colours stocked in Shanghai from

Branch House of Actual Manufacturers

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd

2A Kiukiang

Road.

'Phone 2010



What's The Use?



JOY AND GLOOM

The Changeful And Adaptable Orient

(Continued from Page 6)

resultant, as formulated by Chu Hi, was a restatement, a neo-Confucianism that became more than a ritual, an ethic, or a system of thought. Confucianism was now a creed also, which in due time displaced even Buddhism with most educated men, and was adopted by gentlemen in all the countries of eastern Asia—a third of the race.

In brief, Confucianism meant realism in the conduct of life and agnosticism in religion. The universe is accepted as a fact, whence man starts to perfect himself in duty, to be in harmony with heaven and its decrees. This is his aim, to think and act aright—but ever in accord with the ancients, whom he revered.

Within such a system lie few germs of progress. The form was

fixed. Text book and code were stereotyped. The golden age was in the primeval ages. The models were the ancients. China's face was to the past. The core of Confucian thought is ever in the outward canon and ritual, not in the heart or individual mind. Wisdom died with the founders. In a word, the Chinese schoolmen and Chinese scholasticism ran much the same course as in Europe and during the same centuries. The badge of medieval thought on each continent was the relation of reason to an external authority.

Shall we call it Providence that, just when in the fulness of time China's task of assimilating the tribes within and the neighbor and pupil nations without to the gospel of her culture was virtually finished, a new evangel of thought should appear?

Whatever be our opinions, it is historic fact that Wang Yang-ming (pronounced in Japanese Oyomei),

like his contemporary Columbus (1472-1529), invited his countrymen to enter a new world by giving them a fresh organon. He cut across the grain of Confucianism, which is based on authority. He summoned men to original thinking and to look within. Wang, by technical description an idealist and intuitionist, held that nothing existed apart from mind. In one's own heart the inquirer must originate knowledge by first knowing himself, and then, by pressing on, must master all learning, nor ever cease until all the secrets of the universe, spirit, law, force, nature and man were known.

Wang was the great protestant against scholasticism. To him knowledge and action were one. To see duty clearly was for the superior man, the thinker, to do it. Thus idealism in Wang's system became pragmatism. For man reality was what he made it to be in the service of practical ends. Nor did the Washingtons, with their motto of "Exitus acta probat," excel this Chinese Davy Crockett and spiritual ancestor of that Japanese Lincoln (Mutsuhito) who emancipated and upraised to citizenship a million outcasts, or those reformers in the New Japan who, on reading the American document of July 4, 1776, imagined the American fathers got their ideas from Oyomei, or the late Marquis Ito, who found in "The Federalist"

his literary ideal of applied Oyomeism!

Not a pale student or recluse in the study was Wang. To him books were but tools and aids to his own thought. He was scholar, magistrate, General, philanthropist and a successful man in all functions. Of course (American and Chinese human nature being identical) he was branded a heretic and pestered by heresy hunters. Yet he won literary and official rewards, with imperial decrees of praise and now enjoys posthumous honors second only to those accorded to Confucius.

It was, however, with a younger nation and on fresher soil that Oyomeism found full welcome and larger development; or it harmonized most subtly with the Japanese temperament. Bushido, besides owing much to Oyomei, was a rule of action; never a canon of thought. In Japan, from 1650, Oyomei was mightily developed. A long line of inquiring spirits arose who despite the ban, imprisonment, torture, and even death inflicted at the instigation of the official orthodoxy of the Teyoon's Government in Yedo, created a new wind for the nation. Especially in those south-western provinces, whose barons were only sullenly obedient to the Yedo mandate, and whence arose the men who made the new Japan, was Oyomei cultivated. Men whose memories run back to the '40s recall not only the private scholars lecturing to their rapt pupils but also the public assemblies, composed of cultured men high in rank and office, who listened to grave discourse on themes at once eternal and practical. The feudal barons vied with each other to invite and secure famous Oyomei teachers. Castle halls became laboratories of thought—in unconscious preparation of Perry.

The fruits of this indoctrination in

heaven's law and man's mutual obligations were already in 1853 as manifest as when seed is sown on warm, moist soil. The poor were benefited and the hungry fed, waste land was reclaimed and caste broken. The thirst for knowledge, freedom of mind and conscience and the eagerness for truth and science from every source created the atmosphere that welcomed the treaty making Americans and sent young men abroad to study. Of course, action and progress took native and local forms of procedure and justification. It was under the pretext of driving out aliens and honoring the Mikado that the fierce resolve to taste the world's science and make a new nation was carried out. To abbreviate a long story, Oyomei furnished the chief motor element in Japan's construction out of medievalism of a modern State.

In asserting that the Oyomei philosophy was the informing spirit that made the body politic of old Japan a living soul we speak from actual experience on the soil and observation a half century ago.

This philosophy of Oyomei—idealistic, intuitionist, pragmatic, was the vital breath of the martyrs, agitators, thinkers and men of action in Japan, from 1830 to 1870; but it was more. The first students in America, the statesmen of the Meiji period (1868-1912), including the Premiers, the captains of industry and the Admirals and Generals in the wars with China and Russia, were almost to a man Oyomeians. It is not wonderful that Wang Yang-ming's philosophy, expanded and re-enforced, should, in our own time, return to China as missionary energy for a nation's recreation. Such is the analogous story of the two great world religions, Buddhism and Christianity, that left the lands of their birth to be repropagated therein centuries later.

The recent revolutions in China are largely explainable by the revival of the study of Wang Yang-ming's doctrine in the land of its origin. There are those also who see beneath the present hectoring diplomacy of Japan with China less a passionate eagerness to imitate time honored European methods in the Far East than the desire to maintain solidarity of thought and feeling between the two nations, disciples of the same master.

The reality of a man is his thinking, and the soul of the Far East is thought. Than the work of uniting and reconciling into one grander unity the mind of Orient and Occident there can be none nobler. History's greatest synthesis is yet to come. Nor does the assertion spring only from national conceit, but is rather the testimony of Europeans and Orientals that, in opening the hearts of the Orientals, in fathoming their minds with sympathy through intellectual penetration, Americans excel.

Let us hope that they will continue leaders in the world's greatest problem.

Good Housekeeping Recipes

All measurement are level, standard half-pint measuring cups, tablespoons, and teaspoons being used. Sixteen level teaspoonsful equal a half-pint. Quantities are sufficient for six people unless otherwise stated. Flour is sifted once before measuring.

Macaroni Casserole

Half pound macaroni, half pound sliced American or Canadian cheese, quarter pound bacon, diced; half can tomatoes, or four fresh tomatoes, sliced; one and one-half teaspoonfuls salt, one-eighth teaspoonful pepper.

Boil the macaroni for an hour or more in the fireless cooker. Drain and mix with the other ingredients. Put in a casserole oiled with bacon fat, and add a little milk or water if the mixture seems dry. Cover and bake one and one-half hours in a fireless cooker, using one radiator. If two radiators are used an hour will suffice.

Spiced Green Tomatoes

Eight pounds green tomatoes, eight cupfuls granulated sugar, three tablespoonfuls mixed picked spice, one pint cider vinegar.

The tomatoes should be about the size of peaches. Pare them as thinly as possible so the seeds will remain in the fruit. Make a syrup of the sugar, vinegar and spice. Drop in the fruit and boil gently till clear. Dip out whole into sterilized jars. Pour over the syrup and seal as usual.

Cream Blueberry Gingerbread

1 cupful blueberries.
1 cupful molasses.
1 cupful sour cream.
2 cupfuls flour.
1/4 teaspoonful salt.
1 teaspoonful ginger.
2 teaspoonfuls soda.
Mix together the molasses and cream, but reserve one-fourth cupful of the flour to mix with the blueberries. Add the dry ingredients to the molasses mixture. Fold in the blueberries, and place in the oven as quickly as possible. Bake gently for thirty minutes. The gingerbread should be about one and one-half inches thick. This is equally good made with sweet cream, omitting one teaspoonful of soda.



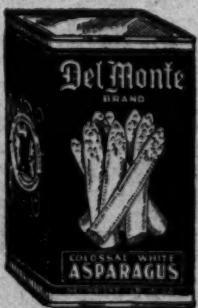
USE

"DEL MONTE"

Canned Fruits and Vegetables

For sale by all first-class dealers

Connell Bros. Company,
AGENTS



Dr. John Goddard
Optician

Refracting
and
Manufacturing

Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses
in
Various Shades

W. T. Findley M. D.
36, Nanking Road

**INTERNATIONAL
CLEANING AND
DYEING WORKS**
F 126 BUBBLING
WELL ROAD

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 6, 1916.
Money and Bullion
 Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 74 1/4 = Tls. 1.35 @ 72.3 = 1.87 Tls.
 Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 72.075
 What Gold Bars: 978 touch...
 Bar Silver...
 Copper Cash... 1926
 Sovereigns:
 Buying rate, @ 3 1/2 = Tls. 6.50
 Exch. @ 72.3 = Mex. 9.00
 Peking Bar... Tls. 344
 Native Interest... 10

Latest London Quotations
 Bar Silver... 32 1/2 d.
 Bank rate of discount... 6%
 Market rate of discount:
 3 m-s... %
 4 m-s... %
 6 m-s... %
 Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.
 Ex. Paris on London... Fr. 27.81
 Ex. N. Y. on London... \$ 47 1/2
 Consols... f

Exchange Closing Quotations
 London... T.T. 3-1/2
 London... Demand 3-1/2
 India... T.T. 22 1/4
 Paris... T.T. 427 1/2
 Paris... Demand 428
 New York... T.T. 73 1/4
 New York... Demand 73 1/4
 Hongkong... T.T. 71 1/4
 Japan... T.T. 69 1/2
 Batavia... T.T. 176

Bank's Buying Rates
 London... 4 m-s. Cds. 3-2 1/2
 London... 4 m-s. Docy. 3-2 1/2
 London... 6 m-s. Cds. 3-2 1/2
 London... 6 m-s. Docy. 3-2 1/2
 Paris... 4 m-s. 442 1/2
 New York... 4 m-s. 75 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR OCTOBER
 £1 = Hk. Tls. 5.77
 Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs 4.83
 " 1 = Marks 13.95
 Gold \$1 = Hk. Tls. 1.21
 Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen 1.62
 " 1 = Rupees 2.60
 " 1 = Rouble 2.66
 " 1 = Mex. \$1.50
 † Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, October 6, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Official
 Oriental Cotton Tls. 43.00
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 86.00
 New Eng. Tls. 13.00
 Yangtze Ins. \$252.50
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.00
 Padangs Tls. 17.25
 Gulas "L" Tls. 9.75
 Kroewoek Tls. 22.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, October 6, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE
Official
 Kroewoeks Tls. 23.00 October
 Dominions Tls. 16.00 October
 Consolidated Tls. 4.05 cash
Direct
 Sumatras Tls. 165.00 cash
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.50 October
 Sumatras Tls. 165.00 cash
 Langkats Tls. 25.25 cash
 Kotas Tls. 13.00 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
 London, October 5.—Following are today's rubber prices:
 Plantation First Latex.
 Spot: 2s. 4 1/4 d. Paid.
 January to March: 2s. 5 1/4 d.
Sellers.
 Tendency of Market: Quieter after steady.
 Total stocks at London and Liverpool, 10,408 tons.
 Last Quotation, London October 4:
 Spot: 2s. 4 1/4 d. to 2s. 4 3/4 d. Paid.
 January to March: 2s. 5 1/4 d. Value.
 Tendency of Market: Steady.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service
 London, October 5.—According to the Bank of England returns the Bank rate of discount was 6%, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities 21%. Bar Silver 32 1/2 d.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.
 103 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 40 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1371.

Cotton Market Report

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. write as follows in their weekly cotton market report:—
Chinese Cotton.—The Cotton market during the past week has been a dull affair and rates have again declined to the extent of some 4 mace per picul at which a few thousand piculs are reported to have changed hands. Tungechow has now been done at Tls. 22 1/2 and Shanghai at Tls. 20.70. Arrivals from the interior are improving daily and while the general sentiment seems to point to a further decline, it would be dangerous to overlook the fact that the world's market for Cotton today is in a state of feverish excitement and prices in New York, Liverpool and Bombay have reached unprecedented heights owing to a heavy shortage in the American Crop, and with such a bullish market all over the world, a time is bound to come sooner or later when Chinese Cotton would prove temptingly cheap not only to the Japanese Spinners but to the world at large. While it is quite true that the political state of the country is apparently again in an unsatisfactory state, we cannot but help feeling that same is only superficial and cannot result in anything serious. Under such circumstances, and looking at the situation from the broadest point of view, we consider the prices of China Cotton today rather cheap when compared on a parity with Indian grades and purchases made at present rates will ultimately prove profitable and would advise buying gradually on every break. Tone of the market, Quiet.
Liverpool:
 Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Brown 14.05
 Price of Fine M. C. Bengal... 7.00
 Price of Mid-Americans... 9.49
 Price of Mid-Americans last reported... 9.47
 Tone of market, Firm.
 New York Market:—
 Price of Mid-American, Dec... 16.77
 Price of Mid-American, March... 16.99
 Tone of market, Firm.
 Agricultural report condition of Crop 56.3.
Indian Market:
 Broach Jan./Feb. shipment 55
 Hinganghat Jan./Feb. shipment 53 1/2
 Yotmal Jan./Feb. shipment 52 1/2
 St. F. Bengal Jan./Feb. shipment 46
 Akola and
 Nagpur Jan./Feb. shipment 51 1/2
 Firm.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service
 London, October 4:—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers were as follows:—
Tenders for Bills.
 Highest price 1s. 4 3/32 d.
 Tenders at 1s. 4 3/32 d.
 Receive 10%
Tenders for Transfers.
 Highest price 1s. 4 1/4 d.
 Tenders at 1s. 4 1/4 d.
 Receive 10%
 Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 42,64,000
 Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 40,00,000

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital \$220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,
 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than 10 1/2 Millions of Taels to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over 31 1/2 Millions of Taels Assurances in force on March 31st, 1915, when the total Assets stood at more than

9 1/2 Millions of Taels

Whole Life, Endowment, Educational and Annuity Policies issued at current rates.

Head Office—SHANGHAI

Branch offices throughout Asia

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$735 B.
Chartered	\$52.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	3 1/2 B.
Cathay, pref.	6

Marine Insurances	
Canton	\$400 B.
North China	155 B.
Union of Canton	\$875 B.
Yangtze	\$252 1/2 Sa.

Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$154 B.
Hongkong Fire	\$385 B.

Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	110s. B.
"Shell"	Tls. 18 1/2 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 56.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 22 1/2 B.
Kochien	

Mining	
Kalping	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons.	30s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 1.05
Raub	Tls. 2 1/2 S.

Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 131 1/2 Sa.
Shanghai Dock	\$86 Sa.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 13 Sa.

Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 82 B.
Hongkong Wharf	\$84 1/2 B.

Land and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 92 1/2 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 B.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 92 1/2 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 2.
Central Stores	\$8 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	1s. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.

Cotton Mills	
E-w-o.	Tls. 145 B.
E-w-o Pref.	Tls. 107 B.
International	Tls. 67 1/2
International Pref.	Tls. 75 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 66 B.
Oriental	Tls. 43 Sa.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 98 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Langtsepo	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Langtsepo Pref.	Tls. 10 1/2 B.

Industrials	
Anglo-German Fry	\$95 N.
Gutter Tile	Tls. 28 N.
Hina Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
Hina Sugar	Tls. 112 B.
Green Island	Tls. 10.10 Sa.
Angketa	2 1/2 d.
Major Bros	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 162 1/2 B.

Stores	
Jail and Holts	Tls. 16 1/2.
Jewelry	\$90.
Jane, Crawford	\$98.
Moutrie	\$45.
Watson	Tls. 7 B.
Weeks	Tls. 17 1/2 B.

Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 15
Amheast	Tls. 1.85 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 13 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6.90
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 40
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.92 1/2
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Bute	Tls. 1.90
Chemor United	Tls. 2.2
Chempedak	Tls. 17 S.
Jheng	Tls. 3.85 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 4
Dominion	Tls. 16
Gula Malumpung	Tls. 9 1/2 Sa.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 23 1/2 S.
Kamunting	Tls. 9 S.
Kapah	Tls. 1.10 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 30
Karan	Tls. 16 B.
Kota Bahros	Tls. 13 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 23 S.
Padang	Tls. 17 1/2 Sa.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Permat	Tls. 5 1/2
Repah	Tls. 1.42 1/2
Samagagan	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Seekes	Tls. 9 1/2
Semambu	Tls. 1.90 B.
Senawang	Tls. 19
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.10 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 9
Shai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 150
Shanghai Fahang	Tls. 1.50 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Sungel Duri	Tls. 13 1/2
Sua Manggis	Tls. 7
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1.05 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.20 B.
Taipung	Tls. 3 S.
Tenah Merah	Tls. 1.10 B.
Tebong	Tls. 27 1/2 Sa.
Ulobi	Tls. 2 B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 7 1/2

Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
S'hai Elec. and Aeb.	\$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 90 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 29.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 90 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 250 B.

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.	
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road	
Telephone No. 398.	

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Boschen Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat: The output of crude oil for October 5 was 118 tons.

Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following cable from Singapore, regarding the rubber auction held on August 4:—
 No. 1 Smoked Sheet \$123 per picul equivalent to 2s. 4 1/4 d. in London.
 No. 1 Crepe \$125 per picul equivalent to 2s. 4 3/4 d. in London.
 Market rather stronger.

The Cheng Rubber Estates.

To pay 4 p.c. Final Dividend.
 Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. Secretaries and General Managers of The Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd., inform us that at the Board Meeting held on the 4th instant the Directors decided to recommend at the General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on the 20th of October, that after the payment of the interim dividend of 4%, the amount of Tls. 48,745.27 at credit of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended June 30, 1916, be dealt with as follows:—

To pay a final dividend of 4% (equal to 20 tael cents per share)	27,000.00
To write off Development Account	4,965.77
To carry forward to next year's account	11,779.50
	48,745.27

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service
 London, October 5.—Following are today's cotton quotations:
 Mid Americans Spot... 9.95d.
 October-November... 9.83d.
 January-February... 9.85d.

'John D.' Plays Joke; His Barber is Victim

Man Nearly Collapses At Display Of Oil King's Sense Of Humor

Tarrytown (N. Y.), September 7.
 A friend who plays golf with John D. Rockefeller, reading of Rockefeller's pure water supply in Tarrytown this morning, told of a joke that the oil king played on his barber.

After the barber had shaved Rockefeller one warm afternoon, the oil king invited him to take an automobile ride. They went to Mamaronek, and Rockefeller asked the barber if he would like a drink. The barber assured Rockefeller that he would be delighted.

"Well, you wait till we get back to the house. I've got a fine cold drink back there for you."
 All the way home the barber had visions of a cold bottle, and Rockefeller encouraged his imagination by sundry judicious allusions to the treat that was coming. When the car stopped in front of Rockefeller's home, Rockefeller called one of his servants and said:

"John, get a pitcher and go up to the spring and get us a glass of that pure, cold water."
 The barber nearly collapsed.

TELL WHY WOMAN WAS SHOT

French Authorities Say Felice Pfant Admitted Being Teuton Spy

Paris, September 4.—In view of German comment on the execution at Marseilles as a spy of Felice Pfant, details of the case were made known authoritatively here today. The statement that she was a German is denied, and it was said that comparison of her case with that of Edith Cavell, the British nurse, who was put to death by the Germans at Brussels, was unwarranted.

According to this information, Felice Pfant was a French woman, born in 1890. She went to Metz in

1914, and received permission to visit her mother in Belgium. While there, it is said, a German official proposed that she gather military information in Paris. She spent three weeks in Paris and then reported the results to Germans who, she admitted, paid her 5,000 francs to undertake another mission.

Returning to Paris from Lausanne

in July of last year, she was expelled by the Prefect of Police. She went to Marseilles, where she boarded at a house frequented by army officers. She was caught spying and admitted she had been commissioned to gather military information. On July 10 she was unanimously condemned to death by a court-martial.

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for October 7th and 8th
 Tonight For 2 Nights Only Tonight
"NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER"



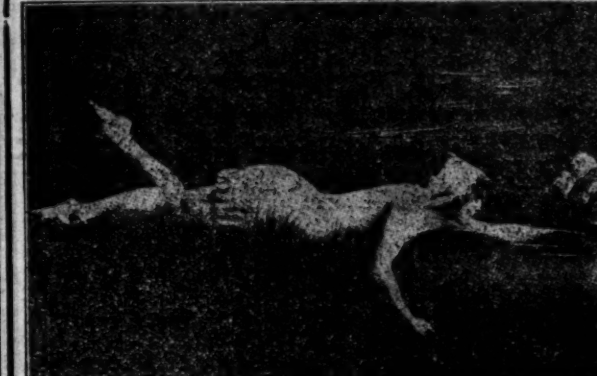
A WEIRD, WILD, WONDERFUL SPECTACLE IN SEVEN PARTS

A film produced at an expense of £10,000 in the lovely British Colony of Bermuda.

A story that captivates the imagination; environed in scenes of unique splendour and eerie originality. Sensational scenes of marine life.

The grandeur, beauty and variety of Neptune's kingdom.

The gorgeous and magnificent settings that stand right out from anything previously attempted in this genre.



It is a liberal education in the art of carrying the human body, to see Annette Kellermann—"The Perfect Woman"—dive and swim and emerge from the water

DOLLY BUNCH
 in New Songs

PATHE'S GAZETTE AND OTHER PICTURES

LYCEUM THEATRE TOWA CINEMA

Programme of Second
Grand Concert

GIVEN BY
BOGUMIL SYKORA
 'Cellist Virtuoso.'

To-Night, 7th Oct., at 9.15 p.m.

PROGRAMME PART I.
 1. K. Davidoff.....Concerto
 (a) Allegro
 (b) Andante
 (c) Allegro con brio
 2. (a) F. V. Mulert.....Berceuse
 (b) A. Glazounow.....Chant du Menestrel
 (c) T. Klengel.....Scherzo

INTERVAL.
PART II.

3. P. Tschalkowsky
 Variations sur un Theme Rococo
 (a) Moderato assai quasi Andante Thema Moderato semplice.
 (b) Var. I. Tempo della Thema
 (c) Var. II. Tempo della Thema
 (d) Var. III. Andante sostenuto
 (e) Var. IV. Andante grazioso
 (f) Var. V. Allegro moderato
 (g) Var. VI. Andante
 (h) Var. VII. scoda Allegro vivo.
 4. (a) B. Sykora.....The Night
 (b) Serafin, Archbishop
 Nocturno
 (c) Klengel.....Variationen
 At the Piano: Mrs. POWELL.
 Booking now open at Moutrie's.
 USUAL PRICES.

11040

Our esteemed patrons will be highly rewarded when they have seen the last four parts of this wonderful serial picture depicted on the screen, when the pang of the "Black Hundred" meet their Waterloo, and when the solution of the mystery of the whereabouts of the Million Dollars is explained. We much regret that no Cash Reward is offered to our patrons, as it is not our policy to do so; but it is our fervent hope and wish that all and each of our Patrons will soon become MILLIONAIRES.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Business and Official Notices

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Capital£1,300,000
Reserve Fund1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders1,300,000

Head Office:
25 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Ipoh, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala-Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F.M.S.), Foochow, Medan, Tavy (Lower), Haiphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

CapitalFr. 45,000,000
ReservesFr. 45,000,000
Sucoeurs et Agences:

Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Pondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hankeou, Pnom-Penh.
Branches:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up CapitalFr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT.
Souverneur: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSILLE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital\$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver15,000,000
\$35,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., [Chairman].
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Laudale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellin.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong-N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bankok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, Lumpur, S. Francisco, Canton, London, Shanghai, Colombo, Lyons, Singapore, Foochow, Malacca, Sourabaya, Hankow, Manila, Tientsin, Harbin, Nagasaki, Tsingtau, Iloilo, New York, Yokohama.

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 13, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the principal Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid)\$5,000,000
Reserve Fund\$2,000,000
Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government3,500,000

Reserve Fund1,325,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Hankow, Peking, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin, (Kwan-Hongkong, Tsingtau, Chendze), Newchwang, Vladivostok, Chefoo, Nicolaevsk, Yokohama, Dalny (Dalren) o-A.

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:
J. JETZSKI, Q. CARRE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$300,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty. Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHOW, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital\$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital\$10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tael at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1. or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

CapitalFrancs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Fr. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. PERNOTTE.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital SubscribedYen 45,000,000
Capital Paid-up30,000,000
Reserve Fund20,000,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Antungshan, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liangyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dalny, Mukden, Shantung, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tsingtau, Hongkong, New York, Tokio, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-upU.S. \$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits3,628,888.77
U.S. \$6,878,888.77

Branches at:
Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Guides: 55,000,000 (about £4,603,666)

Reserve Fund—Guides: 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong, Balei, Cherbon, Pekalongan, Tebing-Tinggi, Djember, Penang, Tagal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatap, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description. Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED ON current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG, Acting Agent.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised CapitalH. \$2,000,000

Subscribed and Paid-up CapitalH. \$1,257,850

Reserve FundH. \$70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital1,125,000
Paid-up Capital562,500
Reserve Fund550,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

VERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on October 3, 1916.

Butcher's Meat

Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	15-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30

Fish

Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	"	15-20
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	none
Pomfret	"	25-30
Salmon	"	20-25
Samol	"	none
Sole	"	20-30
Whitebait	"	none

Game, Poultry and Eggs

Deer	each	none
Luck	"	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	50-80
Hare	"	30-35
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	50-55
Pigeons	"	18-20
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	16-18
Snipe	"	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	"	35-40
Wild Geese	"	none
Woodcock	"	none
Wild Pigeon	"	10-12

Fruit

Apples	per lb.	10-15
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	5-6
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	3-5
Grapes	per lb.	12-14
Lemons	each	none
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	per lb.	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	15-20
Peaches	"	5-7
Persimmons	"	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peaches	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumelos	each	10-15
Pears	per lb.	8-15
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-12

Vegetables

Artichokes	each	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	"	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	each	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	5-6
French Beans	per lb.	4-5
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	none
Peas	per pic.	1.40-1.60
Potatoes	per lb.	2-3
Paranips	per bunch	1-2
Radishes	per lb.	4-5
Spinach	"	4-5
Tomatoes	per bunch	none
Turnips	"	none

Grain and Flour

Flour, American	per 50 lb.	\$4.50
Flour		

GERMANY DECLARES A NEW TOBACCO EMBARGO

Forbids All Importations Except From the Orient—Favors Turkish Product

Washington, September 5.—Secretary Lansing today made public the text of a cable dispatch received from James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, sent under date of August 28 and just received, giving information about an embargo just established by the German Government against the further importation of tobacco into that country. This embargo has been established to prevent the importation of most tobacco and tobacco products into Germany on the theory, it is argued, that tobacco is a luxury with which the German people can dispense. According to Ambassador Gerard's dispatch, however, the prohibition against the importation of tobacco is not to apply to Oriental tobacco, and it is assumed that this is intended to permit Turkish tobacco to continue to find its way into Germany. The text of Ambassador Gerard's message follows:

"Until further notice the German Government has prohibited the importation of tobacco and tobacco products, not including Oriental and similar tobacco. For consignments shipped to Germany from abroad by mail or rail prior to August 7, and for overseas shipments arriving in Europe before August 7 and purchased by firms residing in Germany, exceptions may be made. In case of such overseas shipments appropriate certificates from the German Consul at the place of shipment are required. The German tobacco embargo thus announced is very disappointing to those Southern Senators and Representatives who have been trying to

'Blind' German Death Dealers Photographed in British Lines



12 INCH SHELL.

At the left is a 12 inch German shell, photographed after it had fallen within the British lines and failed to explode. At the right is a double shell from a German 'Meinenwerfer' (mine thrower) which also failed to explode. When properly primed this type of shell rivals shrapnel in its effectiveness. Shells which fail to explode are known as "blind" shells.



DOUBLE SHELL.

Foresee Big Changes In Russian Ministry

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, October 5.—Reuter's Agency learns that reports, which, up to the present, have not been confirmed officially, have reached London that, as the result of the appointment of M. Protopopoff as Minister of the Interior, important and significant changes in the Ministry are in contemplation in Russia. The name of M. Rodzianko, the well-known Liberal President of the Duma, is mentioned in connection with a high office.

Unclaimed Cables

Sept. 27.—Genpurco, Shanghai; Boston.
Oct. 5.—Wink, Shanghai; New York.
Oct. 5.—Chopp, Shanghai; Cleveland, Ohio.
Oct. 5.—Palbodie, Shanghai; New York.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Tuesday.
The I.C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangshu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tuchi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.
The C.N. s.s. Shangtung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The I.C. s.s. Suwei left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.M. s.s. Hainchi left Poochow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Shengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Shanghai on Thursday.

Classified Advertisements

HOUSES TO LET

NO 65 Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from October 1st. Apply to China Realty Co. Ltd. 11177

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd. 11176 O 31

Passengers Arrived

Per K.M.A. s.s. Proteus from Chinwangtao:—Mr. and Mrs. P. Ferrier and child, Mr. Bowey.
Per N.S. s.s. Ninghsiao from Hankow:—Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Piene, Miss Ogilvy, Mr. and Mrs. Chang Tangko, Mr. M. Orr, Mr. and Mrs. Kabest, Mrs. D. See, Mrs. Glamelle, Mrs. S. Glamelle, and Mr. L. Sereke.
Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Messrs. Martyn, Butcher, and Stibbe.
Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ninghsiao from Ningpo:—Mr. and Mrs. Christiansen.

Passengers Departed

Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava for Nagasaki:—Mr. T. A. M. Castle. For Vladivostok:—Mrs. Greenberg and child, Mr. H. Dreyer, Mr. Kwashinsky, Mrs. Agafia Brilina, Messrs. T. Plakoff, and K. Lugas, Mr. and Mrs. Kamenisky, Mr. L. L. Kamenisky, Mr. and Mrs. Evemenko, Mrs. P. Ivanoff, Mr. P. Romagin, Mrs. E. Shvetsoff, Mrs. E. Storcheus, Mr. and Mrs. Laskovy, Mr. N. Mikulin, Mr. and Mrs. Nakonechnikoff and child, Mr. and Mrs. Dubrovsky, Mrs. D. Nishin, Mr. P. Olefrenko, Mrs. V. Atanasiy, Mr. A. Jdanoff, Mr. and Mrs. Ostapenko, Mrs. S. Serebin and 2 children, Mr. T. Shibaev, Mr. V. Prosvirkin, Mr. A. Dolmottoff, Mr. A. Kustoff, Mrs. M. Stolboff and child, Mrs. M. M. Lykoff, Mr. A. Belkovitch.
Per I.C. s.s. Loongwo for Hankow:—Mr. A. J. Daniels, Mr. J. P. Dodman, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Bottenheim, Mrs. H. A. Roberts and child, Mrs. G. M. Jameson, Mr. and Mrs. Federspiel, Mr. J. S. Adams, Mr. A. C. Cousins, Mr. and Mrs. J. Eichwald, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Anderson and 2 infants, and Miss E. C. Fullerton.

KOFA DISINFECTING FLUID

4 times stronger than Carbolic Acid
½ gallon \$ 1.00
1 gallon \$ 1.80
Special price for wholesale orders. For Export in Iron drums, if required.

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G. MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS SHANGHAI.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Local	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Local	Mail	Mail
101	102	103			104	105	106
2038	2039	2040	0	dep. Peking	2220	1900	1000
2345	1113	685	84	arr. Tientsin-Central	1900	1700	700
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central	1900	1628	710
000	1128	640	84	arr. Tientsin-East	1900	1648	700
1910	520	123	524	arr. Mukden	2204	1648	1040

Local	Mail	Local	Miles	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Local	Mail	Local
5	3	4			6	5	6
715	1139	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East	—	1706	1900
725	1140	—	271	arr. Tientsin-Central	—	1615	1941
748	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central	—	1611	1941
1128	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central	—	1328	1956
1457	1748	—	143	dep. Tientsin-Central	—	1048	1118
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tientsin	—	804	845
7	8	2031	—	220	—	7	8
1029	2231	—	266	dep. Tientsin	—	746	1818
1300	038	—	318	arr. Tientsin	—	601	1542
1315	018	—	318	dep. Tientsin	—	349	1311
1534	018	—	377	arr. Tientsin	—	339	1298
1814	430	—	—	dep. Tientsin	—	130	1075
9	—	—	420	arr. Tientsin	—	238	810
630	457	—	—	—	—	—	—
1166	833	—	—	—	—	—	—
1236	840	—	523	arr. Tientsin	—	238	2097
1357	1132	—	600	dep. Tientsin	—	1945	1472
1343	1300	—	631	arr. Tientsin	—	1648	928
				—	—	1530	736

Express	Express	Local	Miles	Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express	Express	Local
16	10	10			1	16	10
16	10	10	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry	1	16	10
200	140	—	193	arr. Nanking	1	1410	600
700	2130	—	—	arr. Shanghai-North	1	706	2300

Yenchowfu Tientsin-Chow Branch Line	Linchow-Tientsin Branch Line
9:00 13:40 21:20 2:40 5:00 7:20 9:40 12:00 14:20 16:40 19:00 21:20 23:40	6:00 12:00 18:00 24:00 3:00 9:00 15:00 21:00 27:00 33:00 39:00 45:00 51:00 57:00 63:00 69:00 75:00 81:00 87:00 93:00 99:00 105:00 111:00 117:00 123:00 129:00 135:00 141:00 147:00 153:00 159:00 165:00 171:00 177:00 183:00 189:00 195:00 201:00 207:00 213:00 219:00 225:00 231:00 237:00 243:00 249:00 255:00 261:00 267:00 273:00 279:00 285:00 291:00 297:00 303:00 309:00 315:00 321:00 327:00 333:00 339:00 345:00 351:00 357:00 363:00 369:00 375:00 381:00 387:00 393:00 399:00 405:00 411:00 417:00 423:00 429:00 435:00 441:00 447:00 453:00 459:00 465:00 471:00 477:00 483:00 489:00 495:00 501:00 507:00 513:00 519:00 525:00 531:00 537:00 543:00 549:00 555:00 561:00 567:00 573:00 579:00 585:00 591:00 597:00 603:00 609:00 615:00 621:00 627:00 633:00 639:00 645:00 651:00 657:00 663:00 669:00 675:00 681:00 687:00 693:00 699:00 705:00 711:00 717:00 723:00 729:00 735:00 741:00 747:00 753:00 759:00 765:00 771:00 777:00 783:00 789:00 795:00 801:00 807:00 813:00 819:00 825:00 831:00 837:00 843:00 849:00 855:00 861:00 867:00 873:00 879:00 885:00 891:00 897:00 903:00 909:00 915:00 921:00 927:00 933:00 939:00 945:00 951:00 957:00 963:00 969:00 975:00 981:00 987:00 993:00 999:00

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST" Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

3 — train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. 2 — train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU, "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI, "UP"

TIMES						TIMES					
STATIONS		2	4	6	8	10	STATIONS		1	3	5
		Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Express			Local	Fast	Slow
		Mixed	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.			Mixed	a.m.	a.m.
Shanghai South	dep.	8.00	8.55	10.15	11.24	4.20	Zah Kou	dep.	7.20	8.20	9.25
Song Kiang	arr.	8.55	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.40	Hsuehchow	arr.	7.44	8.45	9.58
Ka Shai	dep.	8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.50	Chang An	dep.	7.55	8.55	10.13
Ka Shai	arr.	9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang An	arr.	8.52	10.11	12.15
Ka Shai	dep.	10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40	Yah Zah	dep.	9.25	10.54	1.15
Yah Zah	arr.	7.30	10.19	1.45	5.39	—	Yah Zah	arr.	9.32	11.01	1.50
Yah Zah	dep.	8.24	10.56	12.27	5.50	—	Ka Shai	dep.	10.09	11.43	2.45
Chang An	arr.	8.40	10.58	12.31	5.59	—	Ka Shai	arr.	10.12	11.55	3.01
Chang An	dep.	9.38	11.33	1.17	5.55	6.25	Song Kiang	dep.	9.33	11.29	1.36
Hsuehchow	arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	Song Kiang	arr.	10.02	11.32	1.31
Hsuehchow	dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	Shanghai South	arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38
Zah Kou	arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40					

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS						STATIONS					
		14	16	18	20	22			13	15	17
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao	dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	Zah Kou	dep.	9.10	10.55	12.35
Kon Zen Chiao	arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	Hsuehchow	arr.	9.24	11.05	12.45
Kon Zen Chiao	dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	Kon Zen Chiao	dep.	9.34	11.05	12.45
Hsuehchow	arr.	8.18	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	Kon Zen Chiao	arr.	9.37	11.12	12.47
Hsuehchow	dep.	8.21	—	—	—	—	Kon Zen Chiao	arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00
Zah Kou	arr.	8.46	—	—	—	—					

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

DOLLAR S.S. LINE

New York via Panama Canal

PROPOSED SAILINGS

S. S. Pleiades about Oct. 15th

Will accept cargo for Philadelphia, Boston and other Atlantic coast ports.

For further information as to freight rates, apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Fourth Floor, Union Building

Telephone 2331.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS											
		1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19
		Express	Local	Slow	Goods	Fast	Local	Local	Night	Express	Local
		R				R			R.S.		
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	7.55	8.50	9.00	12.50	15.30	8.40	22.00	—	—	—
Kunshan	arr.	8.50	9.40	10.00	13.50	16.30	9.15	—	—	—	—
SOOCHOW	dep.	9.34	10.24	10.40	14.30	17.10	1.01	—	—	—	—
WUSIE	arr.	10.34	11.24	11.40	15.30	18.10	1.08	—	—	—	—
CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.23	12.13	12.30	16.20	19.00	2.08	—	—	—	—
TANYANG	arr.	12.07	12.57	13.10	17.10	19.50	2.10	—	—	—	—
CHINKIANG	dep.	12.43	13.33	13.50	17.50	20.30	4.58	—	—	—	—
NANKING	arr.	13.15	14.05	14.20	18.20	21.00	6.50	—	—	—	—

R. Restaurant Cars											S. Sleeping Cars										
*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.																					
Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up											(Branch Line)					Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down					
WOOSUNG FORTSdep.											SHANGHAI NORTHdep.					SHANGHAI NORTHdep.					
XIANGWAN											XIANGWAN					XIANGWAN					
2.00											2.00					2.00					
2.25											2.25					2.25					
2.50											2.50					2.50					
2.75											2.75					2.75					
3.00											3.00					3.00					
3.25											3.25					3.25					
3.50											3.50					3.50					
3.75											3.75					3.75					
4.00											4.00					4.00					
4.25											4.25					4.25					
4.50											4.50					4.50					
4.75											4.75					4.75					
5.00											5.00					5.00					
5.25											5.25					5.25					
5.50											5.50					5.50					
5.75											5.75					5.75					
6.00											6.00					6.00					
6.25											6.25					6.25					
6.50											6.50					6.50					
6.75											6.75					6.75					
7.00											7.00					7.00					
7.25											7.25					7.25					
7.50											7.50					7.50					
7.75											7.75					7.75					
8.00											8.00					8.00					
8.25											8.25					8.25					
8.50											8.50					8.50					
8.75											8.75					8.75					
9.00											9.00					9.00					
9.25											9.25					9.25					
9.50											9.50					9.50					
9.75											9.75					9.75					
10.00											10.00					10.00					
10.25											10.25					10.25					
10.50											10.50					10.50					
10.75											10.75					10.75					
11.00											11.00					11.00					
11.25											11.25					11.25					
11.50											11.50					11.50					
11.75											11.75					11.75					
12.00											12.00					12.00					
12.25											12.25					12.25					
12.50											12.50					12.50					
12.75											12.75					12.75					
13.00											13.00					13.00					
13.25											13.25					13.25					
13.50											13.50					13.50					
13.75											13.75					13.75					
14.00											14.00					14.00					
14.25											14.25					14.25					
14.50											14.50					14.50					
14.75											14.75					14.75					
15.00											15.00					15.00					
15.25											15.25					15.25					
15.50											15.50					15.50					
15.75											15.75					15.75					
16.00											16.00					16.00					
16.25											16.25					16.25					
16.50											16.50					16.50					
16.75											16.75					16.75					
17.00											17.00					17.00					
17.25											17.25					17.25					
17.50											17.50					17.50					
17.75											17.75					17.75					
18.00											18.00					18.00					
18.25											18.25					18.25					
18.50											18.50					18.50					
18.75											18.75					18.75					
19.00											19.00					19.00					
19.25											19.25					19.25					
19.50											19.50					19.50					
19.75											19.75					19.75					
20.00											20.00					20.00					
20.25											20.25					20.25					
20.50											20.50					20.50					
20.75											20.75					20.75					
21.00											21.00					21.00					
21.25											21.25					21.25					
21.50											21.50					21.50					
21.75											21.75					21.75					
22.00											22.00					22.00					
22.25											22.25					22.25					
22.50											22.50					22.50					
22.75											22.75					22.75					
23.00											23.00					23.00					
23.25											23.25					23.25					
23.50											23.50					23.50					
23.75											23.75					23.75					
24.00											24.00					24.00					
24.25											24.25					24.25					
24.50											24.50					24.50					
24.75											24.75					24.75					
25.00											25.00					25.00					
25.25											25.25					25.25					
25.50											25.50					25.50					
25.75											25.75					25.75					
26.00											26.00					26.00					
26.25											26.25					26.25					
26.50											26.50					26.50					
26.75											26.75					26.75					
27.00											27.00					27.00					
27.25											27.25					27.25					
27.50											27.50					27.50					
27.75											27.75					27.75					
28.00											28.00					28.00					
28.25											28.25					28.25					
28.50											28.50					28.50					
28.75											28.75					28.75					
29.00											29.00					29.00					
29.25											29.25					29.25					
29.50											29.50					29.50					
29.75											29.75					29.75					
30.00											30.00					30.00					
30.25											30.25					30.25					
30.50											30.50					30.50					
30.75											30.75					30.75					
31.00											31.00					31.00					
31.25											31.25					31.25					
31.50											31.50					31.50					
31.75											31.75					31.75					
32.00											32.00					32.00					
32.25											32.25					32.25					
32.50											32.50					32.50					
32.75											32.75					32.75					
33.00											33.00					33.00					
33.25											33.25					33.25					
33.50											33.50					33.50					
33.75											33.75					33.75					
34.00											34.00					34.00					
34.25											34.25					34.25					
34.50											34.50					34.50					
34.75											34.75					34.75					
35.00											35.00					35.00					
35.25											35.25					35.25					
35.50											35.50					35.50					
35.75											35.75					35.75					
36.00											36.00					36.00					
36.25											36.25					36.25					
36.50											36.50					36.50					
36.75											36.75					36.75					
37.00											37.00					37.00					
37.25											37.25					37.25					
37.50											37.50					37.50					
37.75											37.75					37.75					
38.00											38.00					38.00					
38.25											38.25					38.25					
38.50											38.50					38.50					
38.75											38.75					38.75					
39.00											39.00					39.00					
39.25											39.25					39.25					
39.50											39.50					39.50					
39.75											39.75					39.75					
40.00											40.00					40.00					
40.25											40.25					40.25					
40.50											40.50					40.50					
40.75											40.75					40.75					
41.00											41.00					41.00					
41.25											41.25					41.25					
41.50											41.50					41.50					
41.75											41.75					41.75					
42.00											42.00					42.00					
42.25											42.25					42.25					
42.50											42.50					42.50					
42.75											42.75					42.75					
43.00											43.00					43.00					
43.25											43.25					43.25					
43.50											43.50					43.50					
43.75											43.75					43.75					
44.00											44.00					44.00					
44.25											44.25					44.25					
44.50											44.50					44.50					
44.75											44.75					44.75					
45.00											45.00					45.00					
45.25											45.25					45.25					
45.50											45.50					45.50					
45.75											45.75					45.75					
46.00											46.00					46.00					
46.25											46.25					46.25					
46.50											46.50					46.50					
46.75											46.75					46.75					
47.00											47.00					47.00					
47.25											47.25					47.25					
47.50											47.50					47.50					
47.75											47.75					47.75					
48.00											48.00					48.00					
48.25											48.25					48.25					
48.50											48.50					48.50					
48.75											48.75					48.75					
49.00											49.00					49.00					
49.25											49.25					49.25					
49.50											49.50					49.50					
49.75											49.75					49.75					
50.00											50.00					50.00					
50.25											50.25					50.25					
50.50											50.50					50.50					
50.75											50.75					50.75					
51.00											51.00					51.00					
51.25											51.25					51.25					
51.50											51.50					51.50					
51.75											51.75					51.75					
52.00											52.00					52.00					
52.25											52.25					52.25					
52.50											52.50					52.50					
52.75											52.75					52.75					
53.00											53.00					53.00					
53.25											53.25					53.25					
53.50											53.50					53.50					
53.75											53.75					53.75					
54.00											54.00					54.00					
54.25											54.25					54.25					
54.50											54.50					54.50					
54.75											54.75					54.75					
55.00											55.00					55.00					
55.25											55.25					55.25					
55.50											55.50					55.50					
55.75											55.75					55.75					
56.00											56.00					56.00					
56.25											56.25					56.25					
56.50											56.50					56.50					
56.75											56.75					56.75					
57.00											57.00					57.00					
57.25											57.25					57.25					
57.50											57.50					57.50					
57.75											57.75					57.75					
58.00											58.00					58.00					
58.25											58.25					58.25					
58.50											58.50					58.50					
58.75											58.75					58.75					
59.00											59.00					59.00					
59.25											59.25					59.25					
59.50											59.50					59.50					
59.75											59.75					59.75					
60.00											60.00					60.00					
60.25											60.25					60.25					
60.50											60.50					60.50					
60.75											60.75					60.75					
61.00											61.00					61.00					
61.25											61.25					61.25					
61.50											61.50					61.50					
61.75											61.75					61.75					
62.00											62.00					62.00					
62.25											62.25					62.25					
62.50											62.50					62.50					
62.75											62.75					62.75					
63.00											63.00					63.00					
63.25											63.25					63.25					
63.50											63.50					63.50					
63.75											63.75					63.75					
64.00											64.00					64.00					
64.25											64.25					64.25					
64.50											64.50					64.50					
64.75											64.75					64.75					
65.00											65.00					65.00					
65.25											65.25					65.25					
65.50											65.50					65.50					
65.75											65.75					65.75					
66.00											66.00					66.00					
66.25											66.25					66.25					
66.50											66.50					66.50					
66.75											66.75					66.75					
67.00											67.00					67.00					
67.25											67.25					67.25					
67.50											67.50					67.50					
67.75											67.75					67.75					
68.00											68.00					68.00					
68.25											68.25					68.25					
68.50											68.50					68.50					
68.75											68.75					68.75					
69.00											69.00					69.00					
69.25											69.25					69.25					
69.50											69.50					69.50					
69.75											69.75					69.75					
70.00											70.00					70.00					
70.25											70.25					70.25					
70.50											70.50					70.50					
70.75											70.75					70.75					
71.00											71.00					71.00					
71.25											71.25					71.25					
71.50</																					

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

NEW FRENCH WAR LOAN

5% "de la Defense Nationale" 1916.

PRICE OF ISSUE \$8.75%

The list of applications will be opened in Paris from October 5th until October 20th and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply without delay.

The amount of the Loan is unlimited and the French Government binds itself not to redeem same before 1930.

The Loan will bear interest at 5 per cent per annum, beginning from November 16th, 1916, payable QUARTERLY.

Interest coupons will be exempted from any present or future Government taxes during the period of the Loan.

For full payment on application, the price of issue will be:

87.50% and
Payments by instalments will also be accepted as follows:
15.00% on application
23.75% on 16th December
25.00% on 16th February
25.00% on 16th April
88.75%

Holders of "Bons et Obligations de la Defense Nationale" will have the option of converting same into Bonds of the New Loan on terms that will be supplied on application.

Subscriptions are now received at the
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE—SHANGHAI, PEKING and TIENTSIN

and will be telegraphed to Paris free of charge or commission, at especially favorable exchange rates and every facility will be granted to subscribers.

11066

Forged Certificates and Transfers

The Alma Estates, Limited
The Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.
The Senawang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that cancelled certificates with the cancellation marks removed by chemicals and with forged transfers attached have been presented for the issue of new certificates.

The Directors of the above Companies have reason to fear that other similar frauds may have been perpetrated.

ALL PERSONS DEALING in shares of the above Companies are warned to examine the certificates with care.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES of these Companies are recommended and requested to send their scrip to the Company's Head Office to be verified.

By order of the Boards of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 4th October, 1916.

11236

LYCEUM THEATRE

The Theatrical Event of the year!
THE
Howitt Phillips Repertory Co.,
In the Latest London Successes

Commencing on SAT., OCT. 14th
with London's latest and greatest
Farce Comedy

A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16th
The most successful Comedy of recent years

PEG O' MY HEART

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17th
Somerset Maugham's great Canadian Drama

THE LAND OF PROMISE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18th
The latest Comedy from the Haymarket Theatre

QUINNEY'S

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19th
W. J. Locke's delightful Comedy

THE MORALS OF MARCUS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20th
Charles Hawtrey's Vaudeville Theatre success, a farce Comedy in 3 Acts

DEAR OLD CHARLIE

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21st
Martin Harvey's great Adelphi Theatre Comedy Play

THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS

Time and prices as usual
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S
Plans Open on Monday, October 9th

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith once did
box with a tame kangaroo—

The beast was quite
good and showed Bill
a few.

But Bill stalled or
time, being quite out
of breath.

Sneaked some "Upper
Crust" Rye and the
beast met his death.

"UPPER CRUST"
IS FAMOUS AS A
BRACER.

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants



Gula-Kalmpong Rubber Estates, Limited.

DURING the temporary absence of Messrs. E. C. Pearce & C. W. Wrightson, the London Board of Directors have appointed Mr. H. E. Campbell to act as Local Director of the Company.

ILBERT & CO., LTD.,
Local Secretaries.
Shanghai, 6th October, 1916.

11268

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

The
S. S. "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"

will be despatched from
SHANGHAI
(Woosung)

on or about
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20th

for
HONGKONG

via
MANILA.

Further particulars on application
to
C. P. O. S., LTD.

Corner
Peking and Yuen-Ming-Yuen Rds.

Telephone 1668

11249

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

THE Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will close for the transaction of public business on Tuesday, the 10th October, the day fixed by the Chinese Government as a National Festival.

11253

BARGAIN

FOR SALE, at a considerably reduced price, a 5-7 seater, 4 cyl., Opel Motor Car, in excellent condition, also a good brougham.

R. W. Heidorn & Co.,
Auctioneers & Brokers.

Tele. No. 80. 8 Peking Road.

Whangpoo Conservancy Board

Notification No. 68

Pumping up of Dredged Material

NOTICE is hereby given that towards the end of this year the Board will again be prepared to undertake foreshore reclamation or land-raising along the river in the Harbour Sections, by the pumping up of dredged material at a price of ten (10) Shanghai tael cents per cubic yard, barge measure.

Estimates of cost and information regarding the conditions for any eventual pumping or reclamation work, will be given at the Engineering Office, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, October 2, 1916.

Whangpoo Conservancy Board

11197

Zung Lee & Sons

(W. Z. Zee & Sons)

HARDWARE, METALS AND SUNDRIES

Largest stock of highest quality goods at cheapest prices,
as proved by public tender

Broadway, Shanghai.

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA

IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS

Representing

WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY

(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Roasters)

San Francisco, California

Telephone No. 930.

Address: 8a Peking Road.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

Grand Opening of the Re-decorated

and

New Semi-Parquet-Floored

BALL ROOM

Tonight, Oct. 7th at 9.30 p.m.

Prof. Papini's Orchestra as usual.

Admission \$1.00

11254

PALACE HOTEL

The Management of the Palace Hotel

beg to announce that

PROF. PAPINI'S ORCHESTRA

will play twice weekly at the Palace Hotel

during lunch,

Commencing Tuesday, Oct. 10th

For 7 Days Longer!

HILL'S BAZAAR

offers you the opportunity

of purchasing

New Goods at

Old Prices!

Don't miss it;

HILL'S BAZAAR

31 Nanking Road

opposite

WEEKS & Co.

NEW STORES

from

The Anhwei Government Model

Stock Ranch, Chuchow. All kinds

of vegetables, fruits, poultry and

grain, will be on sale at our store

from October 2nd, 1916.

Head Office

No. K2274-5 Boone Road.

Opposite Hongkew Market.

General Manager.

J. D. ABERLY.

11190 O 8

International Recreation Club.

KIANGWAN RACES

10th October (Tuesday).

1st Saddling Bell at 1.30 p.m.

Special Trains:

1.10 p.m., 2.00 p.m., 2.20 p.m.

Entrance Tickets:

\$1.00 each, obtainable at the

gate.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary.

11252 O 10

NOTICE

COMMERCIAL traveller, shortly leaving for Tientsin, Peking, Chefoo and other Northern business centres, is open to represent firms who are desirous of bringing their goods before the trade in these districts. All inquiries should be addressed to Box 432, THE CHINA PRESS.

11194 O 8

Special Notice to Mariners

No. 470.

China Sea.

Shanghai District—Yangtze River.

North Channel Entrance—Tsungming Crossing.

Shoal Patch.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Shoal Patch, with a least depth of 11 feet at Low Water of Extraordinary Spring Tides, has been found in the fairway on the Tsungming Crossing, North Channel Entrance to the Yangtze River, mid-way between the Crossing Buoy and the East Entrance Buoy.

Recent examinations show that this shoal patch is moving down the Channel and its existence is expected to be temporary only.

Further examinations will be duly made and in the meantime the Crossing should be navigated with caution.

W. FERD. TYLER,

Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 6th October 1916.

S. M. P. Fourteenth Annual Sports.

IN AID OF THE SHANGHAI WOUNDED FUND.

To be held on the Public Recreation Ground, Saturday, 21st October, 1916, commencing at 1.30 p.m. Sharp

OPEN EVENTS.

Throwing the Baseball. At object. 20 yards.

Putting 16 lb. Shot. Handicap.

Throwing 16 lb. Hammer "

Throwing Discus "

Long Jump "

120 yards Hurdles "

100 " Flat. Shanghai Championship.

440 " " " "

880 " " " "

1 Mile " Handicap.

1 " Walk "

3 " Cycle "

a. 1 " International Relay Race.

Obstacle Race.

b. Tag-of-war.

Costume Race (200 Yards).

Donkey " (Course).

c. "Reef" Stakes. 100 Yards. Handicap.

Tilting the Bucket (Chinese Barrows).

Teat Pegging & Lemon Cutting (Chinese Ponies).

NO POST ENTRIES. A.A.A. LAWS.

ENTRIES CLOSE: 6 P.M., 10th OCTOBER, 1916.

Entrance fee: \$1.00 each event.

Tug-of-war \$10.00 each team. Re-

lay race \$4.00 each team (Mexican

Dollar Notes). Children 50 cents.

Competitors' tickets will only be

issued to persons entering for 2 or

more events—except in case of

children.

Admission to Sports Enclosure:

Adults \$1.

Children 50 Cents.

Entrance fee with entry form to

be sent to

J. F. PROSSER.

Hon. Secretary.

Central Police Station.

11258

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Autumn Meeting, 1916

THE entries for the Autumn Race Meeting will close at the Grand Stand, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, 7th October, 1916.

Members leaving entries at the Grand Stand are requested to deposit them in the Box in the Secretary's Office labelled "Entries for the Shanghai Races."

By Order of the Stewards,

F. J. BURRETT,

Honorary Acting Secretary,

Shanghai Race Club.

11168

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-16 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bath-
room and verandah
attached, to let.

Tel. 3482

9408

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

No. 11 facing Park. Sitting room
and bedroom with bathroom
attached. Suitable for small
family. All home comforts.

APARTMENTS WANTED

YOUNG married couple require double room with board. Central location preferably. Would take either furnished flat, or share house. Apply to Box 459, THE CHINA PRESS.

11264 O 10

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICE ROOMS to let in The China Press Building (first and second floors) at Nos. 37 and 39 Canton Road. Moderate rentals. Apply on the premises, or at No. 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

11189 O 8

GODOWN to let, No. 5 Szechuen Road, three floors and flat roof, from October 1st. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

11188

DANCING

DANCING and physical exercises. Pupils wanted. Highland dancing a speciality. For terms and particulars apply to Box 446, THE CHINA PRESS.

11248 O 11

EXPERIENCED teacher of dancing will give lessons, either privately or in classes, at moderate terms, at class-room or where desired. Apply to Box 424, THE CHINA PRESS.

11169 O 8

PRIVATE lessons given in modern dancing. Classes may be arranged upon application. Up-to-date dancing. Apply to Box 422, THE CHINA PRESS.

11164 O 14

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, Police dog, one year old. Price Tls. 50. Apply to Box 458, THE CHINA PRESS.

11268 O 7

WANTED, Camera, or gramophone, exchange a new Hammond typewriter, never used, or what offers? Apply to Box 461, THE CHINA PRESS.

11266 O 8

FOR SALE, Cadillac, 4-cylinder limousine, complete, as good as new. Owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 445, THE CHINA PRESS.

11239

FOR SALE, Hotchkiss motor-car, 6-cylinder, 7-seater limousine, in perfect condition. Newly-painted and unholstered. Equipment complete, including head, side and tail lights, horn and speedometer. An excellent, closed family-car for the cold season. For particulars as to price and demonstration apply to the Central Garage Co., Ltd., 2a Jinkee Road.

11159 T. F.

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 9

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, first-class interpreter for legal firm. Reply stating qualifications to Box 463, THE CHINA PRESS.

11272

WANTED, Chinese doctors, graduates in foreign medicine, for making examinations for Life Insurance business, both in Shanghai and outposts. Please state where educated, past medical experience, and salary required. Apply to Box 453, THE CHINA PRESS.

11248 O 11

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG GIRL, 15 years old, speaking and writing German, English and French fluently, seeks position in Shanghai. Apply to Box 456, THE CHINA PRESS.

11281 O 10

GERMAN governess, fond of children, would give her services free, in return for passage to America. Apply to Box 447, THE CHINA PRESS.

11243 O 11

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godown-keeper, store-keeper or timekeeper: many years'